

HOME NEWS

Firm defers cigarette deal with students

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Philip Morris, the manufacturer of Marlboro and Chesterfield cigarettes, has temporarily shelved its plan to promote the Chesterfield brand in student unions pending discussions with the Department of Health and Social Security.

The company was invited to meet DHSS officials at its deal with the National Union of Students (NUS) was disclosed in *The Times* last week. In exchange for Philip Morris providing posters for film societies, the NUS agreed to allow the company to advertise its product on union premises.

The officials want to discuss the deal in the light of the voluntary agreement between the Government and the tobacco industry that no promotions should be aimed at young people.

The company was strongly criticized in the Commons yesterday by five MPs during a debate on smoking and health, both for its agreement with the NUS and for its Club Marlboro promotion, that invites young people to join a cigarette club offering discounts on tapes, records and discotheques.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in the debate that both sides were subject to the code of the Advertising Standards Authority.

"But in my judgment they are blatantly out of accord with the whole spirit of the agreement. My officials have been in touch with the firm and we hope they will totally abandon these two promotions."

The company was criticized by Mr Peter Fry, Conservative MP for Welwyn Hatfield, Mr David Ennals, former Labour Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr John Seaver, Labour MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, Mrs Sheila Faith, Conservative MP for Belper, and Mr Samuel Silkin, Labour MP for Southwark and Dulwich.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: Mr Jenkin announced a survey to study the social pressures that encourage people to start and to continue smoking. Winding up the debate on smoking, he said that the results were expected near the end of 1981.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Composer visits China

Alexander Goehr, the composer, who is Professor of Music at Cambridge, has been invited by the Academies of Music in China to spend six weeks lecturing in China.

Police need to know where Iranian Embassy gunmen planned their operation and who helped them

Questions still remain after siege

By Stewart Tandler
Crime Reporter

At Princes Gate returns to a semblance of normality after the Iranian Embassy siege, many questions still remain. Not the least is the exact identity of the gunmen and where they came from.

Five days after the siege was lifted, detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad still had little more than vague first names for three of the dead men. At the same time they still do not know positively where the gunmen made their preparations for the siege.

It is thought that they must have come into Britain some weeks before they rushed the embassy. Appeals to hotels and lodging houses and proprietors have yet to produce any information that can identify the base they used.

Given that only one man spoke English, it is possible that they had help in surviving under cover in London.

Certainly someone must have helped them to set up their operation and that person may well have misled them into believing that the police would get a flight from Britain to a friendly country.

Freed hostages report that the gunmen were utterly convinced that they would get their aircraft. The police, monitoring



Tuning in: Amateur radio enthusiasts scrutinizing the latest in Japanese sets at a two-day equipment exhibition organized by the Radio Society of Great Britain, which opened in the Alexandra Palace, London, yesterday. There are about 30,000 licensed radio "hams" in Britain.

Police radio 'could have killed Blair Peach'

By Nicholas Timmins

The blow that fatally injured Blair Peach could have been struck by a police radio in its last transmission, the inquiry into Mr Peach's death was told yesterday.

The possibility was put forward by Professor David Bowen, Professor of Forensic Medicine at Charing Cross Hospital, who told the jury at Hammersmith that Mr Peach, a teacher, aged 33, of Lavender Grove, Hackney, London, had an unusually thin skull. He died of a massive head injury received during the demonstration against the National Front at Southall in April last year.

Professor Bowen said that although the skull was abnormally thin, the fracture would not have occurred if the skull was normally thick. The fracture would not have been so extensive. Another person might just have survived.

Professor Bowen, who performed the first post-mortem examination on Mr Peach, was giving his evidence, Dr John Burton, the coroner, intervened to say that there were two extreme theories about Mr

Peach's death, both of which were equally unacceptable to him.

There is the police murder theory—that some policeman has a blackjack with him and is obviously unable to produce it when there are people watching. Then suddenly sees the opportunity, produces it, and one blow does it. As far as we know, no other person has an injury similar to Blair Peach.

"The other extreme, which I must say is equally unacceptable to me, is that there is some practical fanatic who says 'here is the perfect demonstration to have a martyr such as Red Lion Square' and he coshes Blair Peach, while Blair Peach is not running."

Both theories had drawbacks. "What we have been looking for, for a year now, is some less sensational explanation which does not have the drawbacks," he added.

Professor Bowen confirmed that a single blow caused the injury and that there were no other marks or grazes, or evidence that Mr Peach was held or gripped in any way.

The instrument that caused the injury must have been broad, with a smooth surface, he said. He had examined truncheons and other weapons taken from the lockers of the Special Patrol Group, and none of those could have led to the injury.

He had also examined a radio set in its case, seven inches by just under three by one-and-a-half, weighing more than 500 grams. Of all the things he saw, "this one is the most likely instrument to cause the fatal injury."

He was shown a blackjack, bought from the United States and produced by Mr Stephen Sedley, for the Peach family. He agreed it could cause the injury, although he was less in favour of it than other broader, possibly longer, instruments.

I would say the radio was more likely, but I certainly would not exclude this.

He agreed with Dr Burton that he ruled out the other weapons found, and could not rule out the radio, that did not prove it was the radio.

He also agreed with Mr Richard Harvey, for the Anti-Nazi League, that there was no question of someone just running into the radio. "I would have to be hand-held, deliberately delivered," he said. At one point when he said it would have to be in motion, Dr Burton said: "We come back to the fairly unlikely story that it would have to be swung."

The jury was taken from the courtroom to be shown pieces of Mr Peach's skull, together with five other skulls from a pathological museum, after Professor Bowen told them that Mr Peach's skull was only one-sixteenth of an inch thick, half the normal thickness, at the main site of the fracture.

"More than that, the thinnest part of the skull was much less than that. I could only measure it as being one millimetre."

On the absence of marks from a fall, Professor Bowen said that if someone sagged slowly down in a truly vertical position he did not think such injuries need be expected.

The conference was under the aegis of the OECD as the body most competent to take the steps necessary to ensure that the motor vehicle industry of the 21st century is quieter than this.

Another important reason is that most noise is emitted by internal combustion engines, of which OECD countries produce about 90 per cent of the world output.

Argument and even total disagreement had been expected on the measures necessary to limit noise from motor vehicles. Every decibel reduced adds 1 per cent to the cost of the vehicle. There was concern that

the industrialized countries would jib at adding yet more to production costs.

But the noise problem was so widely acknowledged that the conference was able to agree on a reduction of between five and 10 decibels, according to vehicle type, between now and 1990. Given the average 10-year life of a vehicle, this should mean that noise will be quieter by the end of the century.

Effecting this and other measures were seen to be possible only if all countries co-ordinated their efforts. Therefore the conference made the steps necessary to ensure that the motor vehicle industry of the 21st century is quieter than this.

Although the decisions in action rests with individual governments, the conference agreed that progress would have to be reviewed. Therefore another OECD conference will be held in about five years, when members will have to report on what progress has been made towards keeping things quiet.

Both the arrested officials belong to the French customs criminal investigation branch. They are said to have been inquiring into secret bank accounts held by French nationals in Switzerland. Undeclared bank accounts in other countries are a violation of French currency regulations.

Unauthorised disclosure of information about clients' accounts is a penal offence under the Swiss banking secrecy law.

One of the inspectors, M Pierre Schulz, aged 51, is expected to be freed next week after having been charged. His role is said to have been mainly that of interpreter in negotiations.

For his colleague, M Bernard Rut, aged 35, the procedure was less straightforward. The Swiss police have had his name in their books since 1976, when he obtained a list of accounts with the Swiss Bank Corporation. The charges will relate to "prohibited activities and gathering of economic information on behalf of a foreign state."

Three more charged by Countryman

By Our Crime Reporter

Three more men have been charged by officers from the Operation Countryman team, which is investigating allegations of corruption involving London police. The three are accused of incitement to rob.

Last month two men appeared at Newham West magistrates' court, east London, on similar charges after being arrested by Operation Countryman officers. None of the five men charged has seen the police.

The latest charges, brought on Thursday at Guildford police station, are against Raymond Morgan, aged 28, and Edward Watch, aged 24, both lorry drivers; and Stanley Hall, aged 42, an engineer. No addresses have been released.

They are to appear at Newham West magistrates' court in July. Eight people, including four police officers, have been charged as the result of Countryman investigations.

Passenger train arriving is first for 136 years

From John Chatterton
Manchester

As a certain-raiser to this year's celebrations of the beginning 150 years ago of Britain's passenger railway system, a party of journalists and other invited guests made history yesterday by being aboard the first passenger train for 136 years to draw up to the platform of Liverpool Road station, Manchester.

The station opened in 1830 but was closed to passenger traffic in 1844.

Railway historians, certainly those who live in the north of England, claim that Liverpool Road was the first passenger station in the true sense of the word anywhere in the world. After refurbishment by volunteers and with help from British Rail it will play a prominent part in the anniversary celebrations, which go on for most of the summer between Liverpool and Manchester.

Six rebels of Clay Cross council, Derbyshire, were granted discharge from bankruptcy at Chesterfield County Court yesterday after Judge Brooke Willis said there was little chance of their paying back money they were charged for defying the Government.

Eleven councillors on the council refused to abide by the Conservative Housing Act, 1972, and raise council house rents. They were discharged for 53,000, disqualified from holding public office and in 1975 made bankrupt.

Bombs bring city centre to standstill

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The centre of Belfast was brought to a standstill after three bombs exploded near the City Hall yesterday. Two were planted on an estate agent's shop and one was in a bus.

Two terrorists hijacked the bus in Falls Road, in west Belfast, and ordered the passengers off.

The driver was ordered to go into the city centre, where two of the bombs were planted. The third bomb was in a bus on the bus, which shortly afterwards was ablaze.

Scrapyard shooting: Two workmen were shot and wounded in a north Belfast scrapyard yesterday (The Press Association reports).

Three men drew up in a stolen saloon car, strolled into the scrapyard and ordered three workers inside against the wall. One of the gunmen then shot two of the workmen.

WEST EUROPE

Bandits rob tourist coach in Sicily

Palermo, May 9.—Five masked bandits held up and robbed 50 British and French tourists near Palermo today after an accomplice stopped their tour bus by faking a road accident in a wooded area.

The tourists, not identified by police, were robbed of cash, jewels, documents and travellers' cheques worth, according to estimates, several thousand pounds.

It was the second time within three days that foreign tourists in Sicily have been held up and robbed. On Wednesday 40 French visitors, who had just arrived by air from Paris, were held up while travelling by bus to their hotel.

In today's incident the bus carrying the tourists, which was travelling to a valley of ancient Greek temples on the coast near Agrigento, was forced to stop when a car burst flames at it at a curve in the road and halted in front of it, pretending there had been an accident.

As the Italian driver approached the car, five bandits driving in a car behind stopped and levelled pistols and rifles at him and then forced the tourists to hand over their belongings.

Soon after the hold-up the tourists' driver and a guide, travelling back to the tourist centre of Terrasini and returned the robbery to police. The hold-ups might discourage tourists from coming to Sicily, authorities said. In the first three months of this year, 281,537 tourists visited the island, 15 per cent more than a year earlier.—AP.

OECD countries agree to keep traffic noise down

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 9

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries ended a three-day meeting here today with a quiet agreement to reduce noise.

They agreed that motor vehicle noise would have to be cut substantially before the end of the century. To effect this they are to devise an international system of noise measurement and monitoring.

The conference was under the aegis of the OECD as the body most competent to take the steps necessary to ensure that the motor vehicle industry of the 21st century is quieter than this.

Another important reason is that most noise is emitted by internal combustion engines, of which OECD countries produce about 90 per cent of the world output.

Argument and even total disagreement had been expected on the measures necessary to limit noise from motor vehicles. Every decibel reduced adds 1 per cent to the cost of the vehicle. There was concern that

Fire holds up bridge finals

From a Bridge Correspondent
Monte Carlo, May 9

The finals of the European Bridge pairs championships were interrupted last night when a fire broke out.

Some 600 players, officials and spectators were evacuated. This morning three-quarters of the area was fit for play. The finals will continue.

Since playing time cannot be extended the last session must be squeezed into the remaining time, with the effect that there will be more than 12 hours play today, beginning at 1 pm and continuing until after 2 am.

Uncertain day for European unity

From Ian Murray
Paris, May 9

The cause of European unity took an uncertain step in an indeterminate direction within the painted magnificence of the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne today.

The occasion was the celebration by the European Movement of the thirtieth anniversary of the declaration by Robert Schuman which led to the establishment of the European Community. There was no shortage of illustrious speakers or of fine idealistic things to say. What was singularly lacking was any but the European faithful to hear it all.

A declaration was prepared in which the need was emphasized for "urgent steps" to be taken to "provide the Community with the necessary

Sweden awaits new wage offer to end industrial disruption

From Roger Choate
Stockholm, May 9

Government mediators were reported today on the verge of making a new wage offer, in efforts to end Sweden's labour stoppages which have brought the nation to a standstill.

Nearly a million workers have been idle since last Friday, when Sweden's trade union federation rejected a mediation offer of an overall 2.3 per cent wages rise. It argued that this would mean a lowering of real income because of inflation.

The employers' federation, which accepted the offer, then locked out 750,000 workers. Unions retaliated by calling out more than 100,000 employees in the private sector.

Today transport workers halted most deliveries of oil and petrol. Garages were rationing supplies to motorists as Sweden continued to hoard petrol in containers. The cooperative movement was exempted from the blockade. It has filling stations and essential services, such as buses.

Sources predicted that a better wage offer would be made tonight to labour and management negotiators. If accepted, it could end the stoppages which have halted production in most private industries.

The Government remained officially aloof from the crisis, maintaining that labour and management must find a solution. However, Mr Göran Bohman, the Economics Minister, today accused the unions of trying to use the negotiations on behalf of the

opposition Social Democratic Party.

Mr Bohman was particularly directing his remarks to public sector unions, involved in the parallel negotiations. So far the public sector has been relatively calm, except for selective actions and overtime bans affecting public transport, schools and social services in varying degrees. Closure of the Stockholm underground system two weeks ago resulted in traffic jams and a proliferation of bicycles.

Swedish newspapers today were drastically reduced in size, due to dwindling newsprint supplies. A strike of technicians has meant curtailment of programmes and a strike will close most cinemas tomorrow. More restaurants were shutting their doors because of labour conflicts.

Swedes are marching in a rather orderly fashion towards catastrophe, said the Stockholm newspaper *Expressen*, in a leading article. "Like lemmings, we are slipping up every thing in our path. Horrifying is what lies ahead."

Deliveries of food from abroad, particularly fresh fruit, have been sharply reduced since Tuesday, when port workers walked out.

Sweden's only remaining sea link with the rest of Europe was the ferry to Helsinki in Denmark, where long queues of lorries were reported. Domestic and international air flights were grounded nearly two weeks ago.

Swiss try to calm French over arrests

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, May 9

Switzerland today informed France about the progress of its inquiries into the activities of the two French fiscal investigators, who have been held in prison since they were arrested in Basel on April 15.

The report was given by Mr Kurt Fugler, the Minister for Justice and the Police, to M Gilles Curien, the French Ambassador.

By remaining composed, turning a deaf ear to the more excitable French reaction, and allowing the formal talks to continue—though perhaps rather more rapidly than usual—the Swiss authorities are hoping the situation will calm down.

Both the arrested officials belong to the French customs criminal investigation branch. They are said to have been inquiring into secret bank accounts held by French nationals in Switzerland. Undeclared bank accounts in other countries are a violation of French currency regulations.

Unauthorised disclosure of information about clients' accounts is a penal offence under the Swiss banking secrecy law.

One of the inspectors, M Pierre Schulz, aged 51, is expected to be freed next week after having been charged. His role is said to have been mainly that of interpreter in negotiations.

For his colleague, M Bernard Rut, aged 35, the procedure was less straightforward. The Swiss police have had his name in their books since 1976, when he obtained a list of accounts with the Swiss Bank Corporation. The charges will relate to "prohibited activities and gathering of economic information on behalf of a foreign state."

Lord Carrington's speech praised the "vision to see clearly in a dark age" which had inspired Robert Schuman, but then spoke about Britain's problems with the community.

May is Deutsche Grammophon month!

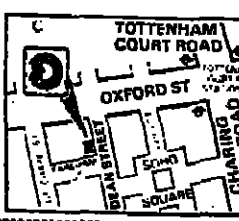


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OVERSEAS

Shippers in scramble to beat deadline for sanctions on Iran

Tehran, May 9.—Supplies of raw materials and consumer goods are pouring into Iran's southern ports faster than customs officials can handle them to beat the May 17 deadline set by the European Community for sanctions against Iran.

Shipping sources said most of the supplies were consumer goods from West Europe, but added that large amounts of steel from Japan were arriving at the Gulf port of Bandar Khomeini.

"There is a rush of cargo ahead of May 17. After that, we expect a lull but things will pick up again despite the sanctions because supplies will find ways round the regulations," an official at one shipping company said.

He said that American consumer goods were continuing to arrive in Iran through third countries despite President Carter's trade embargo on Iran announced last month.

The EEC and Japan have said they will introduce economic sanctions against Tehran on May 17 unless the authorities take some significant step before then towards releasing the American hostages.

Other trade sources said large shipments of popular brands of American cigarettes were arriving in the ports of Khorramshahr and Bandar Abbas from Gulf countries.

The shipping sources said there was a vast stockpile of capital goods, some consumer goods and medicines in Bandar Khomeini because of a work-around by Iranian customs officers involved in political disputes with the Government.

Similar reports have been confirmed by government sources referring to Iran's northern border posts with the Soviet Union and a government team was sent to the area two weeks ago to help ease the bottleneck.

One European shipping firm unaffected by the EEC sanctions said that the pattern of Iranian imports had shifted since last year's revolution from mainly capital goods to mainly foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Overall volume had dropped dramatically. The company said that, despite widespread shortages of cooking oil in most areas of northern Iran, the government trading company was importing between 50,000 and 100,000 tonnes of vegetable oil per month, mainly from Brazil.

The sources said there was little waiting time at Iranian ports at the moment, in contrast to the average 100 days which it took to unload container ships at the height of Iran's import boom in 1975 and 1977.

The main bottleneck was with customs clearance, while road haulage capacity was more than adequate.

Among the firms said to be stockpiling before the sanctions is Iran National, the country's state-owned car producer, which is expecting five months' supply of car kits from Talbot UK, a subsidiary of the French Peugeot-Citroën SA for the Peugeot 504, Iran's most popular saloon.

Talbot officials in Iran confirmed that the supplies were on their way and said they believed other car producers were also rushing to beat the deadline.—Reuters.

Peshawar police station blast kills 18

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, May 8

A mysterious explosion almost destroyed a new police station in Peshawar last night and at least 18 people, mainly policemen, were reported to have died.

There is no more official information on the explosion, the second in the capital of the North-West Frontier Province adjoining Afghanistan in the last week.

Unofficial estimates put the death toll as high as 30 among those killed were four unidentified civilians who might have been people under arrest.

Army and Air Force personnel helped to clear debris and search for clues to the explosion.

The police station is on the way to the bazaar market, which deals largely in smuggled goods from the tribal belt about seven miles from the Peshawar cantonment.

According to one unconfirmed report, the explosion took place in the compound of the police station and could have been caused by a rocket fired from as far away as Jalalabad in Afghanistan.

The incident follows another explosion at the customs Peshawar only five days ago which destroyed the headquarters of Jamiatul Islami Afghanistan and its guerrillas, killing about 25 Afghans.

Earlier, on May 1, an explosion in Peshawar, the headquarters of Kurram Tribal Agency, killed five people at a bus stop.

No reason for these explosions has been given officially and there is speculation that they may be in retaliation against Afghan refugees using bases in Pakistan for armed incursions into Afghanistan.

The influx of a very large number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan areas adjoining the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan has caused some resentment among the local population.

Officially about 70,000 Afghan refugees are living in camps in the two provinces. Many of them compete with local men for work producing intense rivalry. An Afghan labour force is also searching for jobs in Karachi about 1,000 miles from Peshawar.

Games boycott: The Pakistan Olympic Association today decided to boycott the Moscow Olympic Games, but left the final decision in the hands of Mr Syed Wajid Ali, its president.

A statement said the present border situation and influx of Afghan refugees did not permit full concentration on a world game. Pakistan hockey gold medal winner, Monty, is believed to be keen to enter the Moscow games, but a final decision is expected in the next fortnight, during which the Islamic Foreign Ministers will hold their meeting here.

Tito funeral talks help to break ice

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade, May 9

The funeral of President Tito yesterday provided ample opportunity for world leaders to establish tentative contact through informal meetings which, while not resolving any great problems, served to break the ice.

Representatives of 127 countries, including 35 heads of state, 24 Prime Ministers and numerous Foreign Ministers have now left Belgrade after one of the largest gatherings of world leaders.

The busiest man was Chairman Hua Guofeng of China, who met 18 leading politicians, including Mrs Indira Gandhi of India. Pakistan's President Zia-ul-Haq, the Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Sadeq Qobzadeh, President Ceausescu of Rumania, the West German Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, North Korea's President Kim Il Sung and the Palestinian leader, Mr Yasser Arafat.

Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, showed no desire to meet either the Chinese or the Americans, although Mr Brezhnev gave a brief nod of acknowledgement when Mr Walter Mondale passed near him which the American Vice-President did not return.

Mr Qobzadeh met Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, and is said to have urged the release of the Shah's rule which was withheld pending the Iranian honouring of commitments undertaken previously to move the American hostages from the custody of the students to the Government.

According to an unofficial account of the meeting, Mr Qobzadeh was told that, unless something was done to enhance the credibility of the Iranian Government's undertaking, the report will not be released. But, according to the same source, the Iranian Government's task would be made easier by the publication of the report which is said to contain severe accusations against the Shah as well as American policy in Iran.

On the Western side, Herr Schmidt was the most sought-after leader. He met Chairman Brezhnev, who was waiting for the funeral procession to begin. Later the same day he had an 80-minute talk with his East German opposite number, Herr Honecker, which, according to an official spokesman, was held in a relaxed atmosphere.

While the talks between various delegations went on, American diplomats were anxiously trying to justify President Carter's decision not to attend the funeral by putting forward explanations that he did not wish any comparisons with Mr Brezhnev, or that he did not wish to meet him, both of which sounded like embarrassing excuses, especially since it is known that the State Department had been urging Mr Carter to attend.

Nevertheless, the blunder now seems to be recognized.

UN calls on Israel to cancel expulsions

New York, May 9.—The United Nations Security Council last night approved a resolution on Israel to rescind the illegal deportation of three West Bank Arab leaders.

The United States abstained in spite of open criticism by the State Department of the Israeli action at the time.

The brief resolution had been carefully tailored to meet several American objections. Nevertheless, the administration ordered Mr William Vance, the deputy chief delegate, not to support the measure. He said it lacked balance because it did not refer to the terrorist attack that led to the expulsions.

In private, officials said that President Carter's election concerns were paramount in the decision to abstain. Israeli diplomats here and in Washington had pressed for a United States veto.

The resolution expresses deep concern over Israel's expulsion of Mayor Fahad Kawasmeh of Hebron, Mayor Muhammad Milhem of Halhul and Sheikh Raja Bayud Tamini, a judge from Hebron. The document calls upon Israel to rescind these illegal measures and facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestinian leaders.

Israel deported the three to Lebanon last Saturday after Palestinian Arabs in Hebron hurled grenades and fired into a group of Jews returning from religious services, killing six and wounding 16.

Mr Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, denounced the council's resolution as an act of hypocrisy and selective conscience. He said the expelled Arab leaders, he said, had been actively and systematically engaged in inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence. The leaders had been expelled only after their words and activities led to bloodshed.—New York Times News Service.

Sadat move delays negotiations

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, May 9

Israelis engaged in negotiations with Egypt over Palestinian autonomy were mystified by Cairo's announcement last night suspending the talks. But Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, returned from Egypt and explained that the postponement was due to domestic considerations.

Mr Weizman said that on Wednesday, President Sadat is due to deliver a speech "apparently of much substance and great domestic significance". "They asked us that, in as much as there will be several declarations, we should not come Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday."

An Israeli radio correspondent in Cairo said that President Sadat will announce changes in the Government which may involve Dr Mustapha Khalil, the Prime Minister, or others engaged in the negotiations.

Fresh rush to emigrate creates headache for US

Havana, May 9.—All Cubans wishing to leave the country have been given passports freely since Wednesday, when the move was announced.

The move is likely to speed further the huge government-approved exodus of Cubans to the United States.

The 25,000 Cubans who have left the island so far from the port of Mariel were either part of the 10,000 people who had sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy here or relatives of United States-based Cuban exiles who came in boats to take them to Florida.

Until now prospective exiles merely waited at home for a telephone call or the visit of a policeman announcing that one of their relatives in the United States was expecting them at Mariel, a small port 24 miles west of here.

Although the authorities had stated repeatedly through the press that anyone was free to emigrate, it was not until Wednesday's announcement that passports would be issued freely to all wishing to leave, that the second rush began. Hundreds of Cubans suddenly converged on the immigration office causing big traffic jams in Havana.

On Wednesday and yesterday, long queues of at least 1,000 people formed outside the office. "Let them go. The revolution is a matter for free men," an immigration official said. She said about 1,000 people would be processed every day for the issue of passports.

Contrary to what happened earlier, when candidates for exile were feared at by their companions, there was no animosity towards them yesterday outside the office. Policemen and immigration officials even assisted them with information.

Later in the day, however, gangs of pro-Government zealots resumed their hunt for "los gusanos" (snakes), demanding that these "stateless" people be dismissed from their jobs. Occasionally they pelted a gusano with eggs.

Problems in Florida: The number of Cuban refugees reaching the Florida coast over the past 18 days passed 25,000 yesterday, creating serious law and order problems in overcrowding processing centres.

Nkomo aide tipped for legal post in Zimbabwe

From Fred Cleary, Salisbury, May 9

Mr Leo Baron, a British-born white man who is Deputy Chief Justice of Zambia, has been tipped to be the new Chief Justice of Zimbabwe. His appointment is expected to be announced officially next week.

Mr Baron is 63 and a close friend and legal and political adviser to Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Patriotic Front leader and Minister of Home Affairs.

Mr Baron was seldom far from Mr Nkomo's side during many conferences on a Rhodesian settlement in Africa and Europe. Should his appointment be confirmed, Mr Baron will succeed Mr Justice Hector Macdonald, who retired last month and went to live in Cape Town.

Mr Baron's appointment is bound to cause some controversy here among the legal profession and whites generally. It will be seen as a political reward for a man who has identified himself with black nationalism for many years and who was detained several times by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesia Front Government.

The legal world will see the appointment as an affront to the present panel of judges who might normally have been considered for the highest legal post in the land.

Mr Baron has the right legal qualifications for the new position. He is a High Court judge and has been practising in Bulawayo since soon after the Second World War.

During the 1960s he was actively involved in politics as a vice-president of the Liberal Central Africa Party. In 1960 he wrote that "political power must ultimately pass in the hands of the majority of the people. The question is a whether that will happen, when and how — particularly how."

In recent years, Mr Baron has been living in Zambia where he was Deputy Chief Justice. He is present in Salisbury and declined to confirm or deny a possible appointment which approached today.

Mr Rob Mugar, the Zimbabwean Minister, had a meeting with Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, at 10 Downing Street, at which economic and political developments in Zimbabwe were reviewed.

Mr Mugar said that the particular emphasis on Zimbabwe's need for technological assistance from Britain.

He was visiting London, his way back from Belgrade, and was guest of honour at a lunch given by Lord Soames.

'No guarantee of fair trial' under the Ayatollah

Amnesty International said it was deeply shocked by the latest executions in Iran, which this week included seven members of the Bani Fath and Mrs Farokhrou Parsa, a former Education Minister.

The organization said it had appealed to Ayatollah Khomeini to commute the death sentence passed on Mrs Parsa and has repeatedly called for an end to all executions in Iran.

In a 216-page report published in London yesterday, Amnesty International said that on the basis of a study of some 900 cases it concluded that many people had been executed after hearings by revolutionary tribunals that did not guarantee a fair trial or the opportunity to prepare or present an adequate defence.

It listed 438 executions reported in local and foreign media by August 12, 1979, and said that the list was not definitive.

The report covering the period up to September 14, 1979, cited an Iranian newspaper estimate that the Islamic revolutionary tribunals had executed about 10,000 cases in the first four months after the overthrow of the Shah.

Many of the defendants were not allowed to call defence witnesses; not permitted to question prosecution witnesses; not allowed lawyers of their choice; many of the trials were closed to the public; there was no right of appeal and no presumption that defendants were innocent until proven guilty.

"The guarantees necessary for a fair trial are effectively lacking in cases heard by the revolutionary tribunals," it said.

Amnesty said Ayatollah Khomeini had stated in a 1979: "There should be no objection to the trial of these people because they are criminals and it is known that they are criminals."—UPI.

South African planes dodge possible missiles

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg, May 9

South African Airways aircraft landing at Windhoek, capital of Namibia (South West Africa), have started to use a missile-evasion approach.

Pilots are warning passengers as they approach the city's J. G. Strydom Airport, about 25 miles outside the town, that the descent will be steeper than normal.

Similar precautions were taken by South African and Rhodesian aircraft flying into Salisbury and other Zimbabwean ports during the seven-year war.

The precautions at Windhoek originate from fears that the nationalist South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) is equipped with the missiles and has penetrated as far as Windhoek.

Newspaper back after year's ban in Transkei

Umtata, May 9.—The East London Daily Dispatch, a South African daily newspaper banned for nearly a year after angering the Transkei homeland government, was today to resume publication today.

The Government Gazette announced withdrawal of the ban on the paper after recent meetings between the newspaper management and Chief Kaiser Matanzima, head of the coastal homeland.

The newspaper began printing again after an apology over a report which mentioned rumours of an assassination attempt against Chief Matanzima.—Reuters.

Low turnout in Tehran as voting weariness grows

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, May 9

Iranian voters showed little enthusiasm today for the final stage in the year-long process of establishing an Islamic republic. A low turnout was reported in the second round of voting to choose the country's first Islamic parliament.

Pollsters, however, charged, among other things, with deciding the fate of the American hostages.

According to official figures, the voters today were choosing 164 deputies for the 270-seat Parliament or Majlis. Another 81 had been decided in the first round of voting in March.

Officials said that voting for another 25 seats had been suspended, for reasons ranging from the resignation of election supervisors, boards to the violence in many Kurdish towns.

Official statistics were not available but observers said the turnout would probably be lower than in the first round, when about 50 per cent of the electorate voted. Those that stayed at home reflected growing weariness, and some cynicism, over a process that has involved seven elections in less than 14 months.

A tour of Tehran polling booths showed none of the queues widespread in the first round of voting. Officials, however, pointed out that while voters had to choose from 433 candidates in March the field had been narrowed to 24 and the introduction of computerized cards had simplified the operation.

Neither was there any of the widespread allegations of election fraud present in the first round.

Low turnout in Tehran as voting weariness grows

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, May 9

To mark the thirty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of Nazi Germany, President Brezhnev today headed a delegation of senior Politburo members who laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum.

The Soviet leader, who returned last night from President Tito's funeral in Belgrade, was accompanied by Mr Kosygin, Mr Suslov, Mr Gromyko and other party and government representatives.

They were to the neighbouring Tomb of the Unknown Soldier beside the Kremlin wall, where they laid another wreath and stood for a minute's silence. Wreaths were also laid by marshals, generals and veterans.

Victory Day is being celebrated with a pomp, and the press and television are full of the achievements of the Soviet forces during the Second World War.

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Minister of Defence, wrote in Pravda today that the Soviet victory "vividly demonstrated the unbreakable strength of socialism."

He praised the Warsaw Pact, which celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary this week. Mr Brezhnev is to lead the Soviet delegation to Warsaw for the celebration.

Politburo leads ceremonies to mark defeat of Hitler

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Subsidy threat over showing of execution film

Washington, May 9.—Hints were made today that Congress might cut the Public Broadcasting system, the non-commercial American television network, if it showed films like the controversial Death of a Princess which has offended Saudi Arabia.

Mr Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House of Representatives' foreign affairs committee, said he strongly opposed the planned showing of the British-made film next Monday.

A television interview he said that he had not seen the film but denounced it as inaccurate, offensive and damaging to the national interest.

Noting that PBS receives Government funds, he said: "If it is going to show substandard films, why should we waste the taxpayer's money?"

PBS was also criticized by Mobil Oil, which gives \$3.2m (£1.4m) a year to the network and is one of the four owners of the Arabian American Oil Company.

Aramco produces close to 75 per cent of Saudi Arabia's 9.5 million barrels a day of oil and Saudi Arabia is the largest supplier of foreign oil to the United States.

Mobil said in an advertisement in The New York Times yesterday that PBS should "exercise responsible judgment in the light of what is in the best interests of the United States."

A PBS representative said today that seven out of the 248 television stations that have rights to show the film had said they would not broadcast it.—Reuters.

Jakarta drug haul

Jakarta, May 9.—Police seized 11lb of heroin worth about £10m from a couple as they were about to board an aircraft to Amsterdam.

Close associates say their hatred of the air marshal rules that support the ban on heroin has been a factor in the defection of nine-party Pakistan National Alliance, one Professor Ghaffar Ahmad—the other day accused the Tehrik chief of sabotaging the agreement with Mr Bhutto on reholding the 1977 general elections, despite the fact that the obvious alternative was martial law.

All things taken together, Air Marshal Asghar Khan does not pose any serious threat to General Zia's martial law. It is possible that this weekend there will be an indication of how far he will be allowed to go.

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Party friction mars making of Greek Cabinet

From Mario Modiano, Athens, May 9

Mr George Rallis, who was elected leader of the majority New Democracy party, was appointed Prime Minister of Greece today by President Tsatsos, who asked him to form the new Government.

The Rallis Government is expected to be sworn in at the presidential palace tomorrow. It is due to appear before Parliament within 15 days to ask for a vote of confidence.

Mr Rallis succeeds Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the President-elect, after narrowly defeating at the party caucus Mr Evangelos Averoff, the Defence Minister, the only other contestant for the leadership.

The defeated candidate promptly pledged his support to the new leader, but the initial feeling of relief that party unity had been saved, was shaken last night when Mr Averoff curtly dismissed as inaccurate Mr Rallis's remark that he would take up the post of Deputy Prime Minister and would collaborate in the selection of Ministers.

Mr Averoff said: "Believing in the need to protect the unity of New Democracy, I am willing to keep the Defence Ministry, if it is offered to me."

His reaction tended to contradict his earlier attitude, but observers attributed it to the shock of disappointment at his defeat by a mere four votes. But they would not predict what impact this friction might have on the party's cohesion.

It seemed certain today that Mr Averoff would keep the defence portfolio, even if he declined the deputy premiership. Other likely ministers were Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, hitherto Minister of Coordination, to succeed Mr Rallis as Foreign Minister, and Mr Yannis Boutsas, from Minister of Agriculture to become Minister of Coordination.

A series of 20 explosions rocked different quarters of Athens just after midnight. Several parked cars were damaged by incendiary devices, and it was noticed that most of them had foreign plates. There were no casualties and no one claimed responsibility.

The timing of the explosions implies that some extremists were manifesting displeasure at the political developments. The Ministry of Public Order said that the nature of the explosive devices indicated that the attacks were the work of a left-wing extremist organization called "Autonomous Nuclei".

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Successful candidates in Law Society part II qualifying examinations

The Law Society announces that the following candidates have passed the part II qualifying examinations held on February 11, 12, 13 and 14. An asterisk indicates distinction. The heads of the examination are: 1. conveyancing; 2. accounts; 3. revenue law; 4. equity and succession; 5. commercial law; 6. company law and partnership; 7. family law; 8. local government law; 9. magisterial law.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS

G. D. Morrison, 1.3, 4.5, 6.7.

BIRMINGHAM

P. P. Adams, 1.3, 4.5, 6.7, 8.9, 9.10, 11.12, 13.14, 15.16, 17.18, 19.20, 21.22, 23.24, 25.26, 27.28, 29.30, 31.32, 33.34, 35.36, 37.38, 39.40, 41.42, 43.44, 45.46, 47.48, 49.50, 51.52, 53.54, 55.56, 57.58, 59.60, 61.62, 63.64, 65.66, 67.68, 69.70, 71.72, 73.74, 75.76, 77.78, 79.80, 81.82, 83.84, 85.86, 87.88, 89.90, 91.92, 93.94, 95.96, 97.98, 99.100, 101.102, 103.104, 105.106, 107.108, 109.110, 111.112, 113.114, 115.116, 117.118, 119.120, 121.122, 123.124, 125.126, 127.128, 129.130, 131.132, 133.134, 135.136, 137.138, 139.140, 141.142, 143.144, 145.146, 147.148, 149.150, 151.152, 153.154, 155.156, 157.158, 159.160, 161.162, 163.164, 165.166, 167.168, 169.170, 171.172, 173.174, 175.176, 177.178, 179.180, 181.182, 183.184, 185.186, 187.188, 189.190, 191.192, 193.194, 195.196, 197.198, 199.200, 201.202, 203.204, 205.206, 207.208, 209.210, 211.212, 213.214, 215.216, 217.218, 219.220, 221.222, 223.224, 225.226, 227.228, 229.230, 231.232, 233.234, 235.236, 237.238, 239.240, 241.242, 243.244, 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Saturday Review

Five days that changed the world

by Alistair Horne

Forty years ago today Hitler struck in the West. Five days later France's military power—vast and imposing, on paper—was broken, the battle lost, in the long run the war against Germany would now be conducted, and won, essentially by Soviet manpower and American materiel; the ensuing peace dictated not, as in 1918, by Britain and France but by the superpowers of the USA and the USSR. The old order of things that was changed in those disastrous days of May, 1940 has never stopped changing.

Human memory is perverse. It can weave its own fantasies to order or sometimes fix with unerring accuracy on facts buried under almost half a century of clutter. Though only a schoolboy in my first (and last) year at Stowe at the time, there are some details of that sinister, glorious spring of which I feel I can say, with Maurice Chevalier and Hermione Gingold, "I remember it well."

There was the amazing torrid sunshine, "Goering's weather." It came to be called, which seemed to go on and on. It made the wild flowers bloom with unprecedented beauty; they in turn brought out the butterflies in a profusion I have certainly never seen since.

I had spent the previous summer trying to make a home-made wireless work, and it had finally sparked into life on the morning of September 3. Through all the howls and squeals the first human voice I picked up was the flat tones of Chamberlain declaring war, and I had distressed my father by rushing into the room where he was glued to the radio receiver declaring, "Wonderful news—it works!"

Smuggling in to pieces to school, I set up its valves and slopping accumulators secretly in one of Stowe temples. A few miles away at Bletchley, equipment that was probably not so very much more sophisticated than a few years ago—busy picking up and decoding German "Enigma" secrets. Mine, madly, never worked again though I devoted much of that May tinkering with it—a further distraction from all that was happening in the outside world.

We were all, I suppose, sublimely insulated. The brutal smashing of Poland in September had shocked us and, at about the same time, I remember being terrified by a film called *An Englishman's Home*, with that redoubtable actor Edmund Gwenn, which depicted air raids followed by invasion and all the panoply of Nazi horror. But Poland was a "far-away country" and war—let alone defeat—on English soil was unthinkable.

The *Illustrated London News* kept us encouragingly informed of the latest moves of the Maginot Line and we cheered as the mighty Graf Spee was cornered by three small British cruisers; that seemed the kind of war which Britain was destined to fight. On the Western Front the long-protracted reality further at bay. Lustily we went on singing "We're gonna hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line".

In April the ease—and surprise—with which the Wehrmacht invaded Norway shook us again. But reports of German naval losses made it sound like a Jutland; again, the kind of war for Britain. After that it was a matter of time before the Germans would soon be attacking in the West.

We sensed the disquiet in the air, but with it the peculiar British conviction that things would end, in the end, in our favour. I went on chasing butterflies and twiddling condensers.

Now that the Cabinet and War Office papers have been released, it is almost as far removed from reality as we schoolboys. Here is Neville Chamberlain, writing on November 5, 1939: "I have a 'hunch' that the war will be over before the spring. It won't be by a defeat in the field but by German realization that they can't win." This sense of unreality was the time until well after the German breakthrough at Sedan.

In Germany, on the eve of the new Blitzkrieg, Hitler, with remarkable self-assurance, proclaimed to his assembled General Staff: "Gentlemen, you are about to witness the most famous victory in history. Like an oriental despot 'I have' that the war will be over before the spring. It won't be by a defeat in the field but by German realization that they can't win." This sense of unreality was the time until well after the German breakthrough at Sedan.

Leaving Berlin on the night of the ninth, Hitler took such exceptional security measures that even close cronies like Martin Bormann thought he was off to visit Oslo. The "Führer Special" train first headed north, then under cover of darkness swung west to take

Hitler to his battle headquarters at Münster, close to the Belgian Ardennes.

At dawn the following morning the Wehrmacht hurled itself forward, all the way from neutral Luxembourg to equally neutral Holland in the north. An astonishing gamble had been embarked upon. More than to almost any other single factor its success was due to a series of accidents imposing radical changes on the German strategic plan, which had originally envisaged an attack in the West the previous November, immediately after the Polish campaign. One of these setbacks had been the Meuse incident on January 10 when an aircraft bearing a German staff officer with most of the details of "Plan Yellow" made a forced landing in Belgium.

The drafting that this caused, largely the work of a genius called General von Manstein, converted what had been an unimaginative blueprint to one of inspired daring. Called *Sichelschnitt*, or literally, "the cut of a sickle," it involved an advance into northern Belgium and Holland which would, however, in the admirably simple of Basil Liddell Hart—merely act "like a matador's cloak" up in the north.

Waved at the BEF and the powerful French forces in Flanders, this would draw them eastwards into Belgium while the main blow was delivered elsewhere. It would come from the north, where the Maginot Line ended, through the rugged and densely forested country of the Ardennes, which the French General Staff were known to consider impassable and which they had therefore covered with only inferior forces. The breakthrough, if it succeeded, would burst across the River Meuse between Namur and Sedan and put into the flat plains of France.

While only 28 divisions were allocated to Bock's Army Group B, waving the "matador's cloak" up in the north, 44 were concentrated under Rundstedt's Group A in the south—including virtually all the elite, fast-moving Panzer divisions. Among these, the armoured spearhead aimed at Sedan was commanded by General Heinz Guderian—one of the world's foremost exponents of the Blitzkrieg at that date, protecting the northern flank of the breakthrough was the 7th Panzer Division, under the 48-year-old Erwin Rommel. Although Guderian had left his men in no doubt that the Channel was their ultimate objective, few of the Wehrmacht's commanders shared Hitler's remarkable self-assurance.

On the other side of the line, matters were in the hands of the French C-in-C, General Maurice Gamelin, operating from a convent-like GHQ at Vincennes. Under him came a tangled chain of command—General Georges to General Billotte, commanding Army Group No. 1, which also contained Lord Gort's BEF.

Unimpressive a commander as Gamelin was, recent information suggests that, back in October, 1939, he came close to predicting the eventual direction of the main German thrust. Nevertheless he allowed himself to father the Allied "Plan D" whereby—immediately on Germany invading Belgium, 33 of the best British and French divisions would rush eastwards to the Dyle—as Hitler had foreseen.

The key sector between Namur and Sedan was held by General Corap's 9th and Huntziger's 2nd Army, immobile and of poor quality. No less than 30 French divisions were pinned down unprofitably behind the Maginot Line; while Gamelin's last mobile reserve, Girsaut's 7th Army, had—late in the day—been committed to make a mad dash to Breda, to lend a hand to the Dutch if attacked. Thus before the battle was even joined the famous French reserve of manoeuvre, of which much was to be heard later, was virtually non-existent.

On the other hand, at least on paper, the disparity of forces was less than has generally been believed. By 1940 the Wehrmacht was still like a spear with a hard steel tip, but a vulnerable shaft of wood. The majority of infantry divisions that followed the panzers had 5,000 horses against 900 motor vehicles. They were of mixed value and had a determined armoured raid sliced into them chaos might well have ensued. In armour, the Allies actually had more and better tanks (3,000 to 2,700), with more than half of the German Panzers light and already obsolete. What counted, however, was that the Wehrmacht concentrated its tanks while the French had theirs split up.

In artillery, France was also numerically superior. But this was out-balanced by German air superiority, where the margin was most marked. Indeed, it was to prove decisive: 1,200 French and 630 RAF planes were faced by the Luftwaffe's 3,226, of which 342 were Stuka dive-bombers. These screaming birds of prey were probably

what Allied veterans would most vividly remember of the campaign. Again, in contrast to the Allies, the Luftwaffe was masterfully concentrated and well coordinated with the ground forces.

Above all, what was most lacking on the French side was the will to fight. The memories of the 1,500,000 dead of the First World War, the sapping effects of the *Front Populaire*, the unhelpfulness of Britain as a military partner in the inter-war years (even by September 1939 four divisions were all she could send to France), appeasement, Hitler's bloodless victories and the appalling swift smashing-up of Poland had all left their mark, as had the lethargy of the months of the "phony war".

The stage was set for disaster. Such was the brutality of the onslaught on Holland by Stukas, paratroops and SSF columns—magnified rumours of which were subsequently to cause panic in Belgium and France—that the "matador's cloak" succeeded totally in deceiving the world, and the French High Command. The Allied advance into northern Belgium proceeded almost without let or hindrance; one of the few to smell a rat was a correspondent of the *Times*, well-trained in the arts of deception, a certain Kim Philby, who remarked to an American colleague: "It went too damn well. With all that air power, why didn't he bother us? What is he up to?"

At Stowe the first revelation of the full deadliness of the machine bearing down on us came with the news of the fall of Fort Eben Emael. Supposedly the world's strongest fortress and linch-pin of the Belgian defences, it was taken in the first 24 hours; as was later revealed, by a handful of German landing on top of the Meuse all the way from Dinant (Rommel) to Sedan (Guderian). Still the French *Deuxieme Bureau* failed to recognize the danger, reckoning (as usual) on the basis of First World War experience) that the Germans would require at least five or six days to concentrate before they could force a river crossing.

British Cabinet papers now released reveal how this erroneous judgment was passed on to, and shared by, London. At 6.30 pm on the 13th—(by which time Guderian was already over the Meuse)—Churchill told the War Cabinet that he was "by no means sure that the great battle was developing".

This was supported by Ironside, who said that though German mechanized forces were advancing, there were "as yet no signs of infantry columns", without which the Panzers would eventually be forced to withdraw.

French assessments ignored the power of the Luftwaffe. Towards midday on the 13th, about 1,000 planes struck the French positions opposite Sedan. One of the weakest points of the line, it was held by "fat and flabby" reservists of the 55th and 71st Divisions of General Huntziger's 2nd Army. Down screamed the Stukas, losing their 1,000lb bombs on the thin-skinned pill-boxes, on the infantry crouching in their trenches and on the gun crews in their poorly concealed gunpits.

The noise was terrifying. The French reservist had the impression that each plane was about "to land right on top of him", that it simply could not miss. Casualties in fact were not great, but the terror caused by the Stukas was: "The gunners stopped firing and went to ground," wrote one French general; "the infantry covered in their trenches... their only concern was to keep their heads well down." Meanwhile, over the battlefield the Messerschmitt squadrons circled pouncing on any slower French fighter that tried to interfere.

At 4 pm the Meuse crossing began. Guderian, who, true to the new Panzer philosophy, had crossed over in one of the first assault boats, recorded that it proceeded "as though it were being carried out on manoeuvres". At night the Guderian had begun to ferry his tanks across into a comfortable bridgehead three miles wide and four to six miles deep. At Dinant the resourceful Guderian had got his divisions across by means of an undetected weir.

For the next 24 hours, bitter fighting ensued around the narrow bridgehead. A feeble First counter-attack by only two French tank battalions at Sedan was brushed aside. A more threatening riposte by the powerful 3rd Armoured

Division was so slow in getting off the ground that it was unbalanced by the speed of Guderian's movements. It ended up with its excellent tanks dug in for a static defence along First World War principles. It was then destroyed piecemeal.

Similar fates overtook the other two French armoured divisions: the 1st caught retreating by Rommel, the 2nd cut in two by the main Panzer thrust as it broke out two days later.

By the afternoon of May 14 Guderian had completed the annihilation of the 55th and 71st divisions. Some 200 Allied soldiers were taken prisoner, his vital pontoon bridges: 85 were shot down and their mission failed.

Having burst a hole in the flank of Huntziger's 2nd Army at its junction with Corap's 9th Army, Guderian now wheeled right to smash at the latter. Meanwhile the two French commanders, each independently made a fateful decision. Huntziger began to pivot back on the Maginot Line while Corap abandoned the line of the Meuse and withdrew westwards. The result was a gaping hole between the two armies, more than 40 miles wide, into which the concentrated panzers poured.

With the sluice-gates opened, May 15 was the day the flood burst into France. The Panzers advanced 37 miles to Montcornet, only 11 miles south-west of Corap's Army headquarters, spelling doom for the 9th Army. That night Corap was relieved of what remained of his command.

Some of his men had not fought well: others had shown great courage. One officer, before committing suicide, wrote to Paul Reynaud: "I am killing myself, *M. Le Président*, to let you know that all my men were brave, but one cannot send men to fight tanks with rifles."

In his journal Rommel recorded his view of the breakthrough: "Civilians French troops, their faces distorted with terror, lay huddled in the ditches, alongside hedgerows, and in every hollow beside the road. We passed refugee columns, the carts abandoned by their owners, who had fled in panic into the fields. On we went at a steady speed..."

At the war Cabinet meeting at 7 pm on the 14th, as the Cabinet papers now show, Churchill was reading out the following grim message from Reynaud: "Germany intends to deliver a mortal blow towards Paris... the German Army has broken through our fortified lines south of

Sedan..." Reynaud then made his appeal for 10 more RAF fighter squadrons.

The French general staff was now struck by a general paralysis deepened by the fact that it remained unclear as to precisely what the panzers' strategic objective might be. Were they aiming for Paris? Or for the Channel?

On May 16 Churchill made his famous sortie to Paris. Before his departure, revealing once again just how out of touch with events he had been kept, he told the War Cabinet: "I consider that a withdrawal from our line on account of the penetration of the French line, by a force of some 120 German armoured vehicles, is quite unjustifiable."

In Paris there took place the French so vividly described in *The Second World War*, Gamelin dumbfounding him with the admission that there was "no mass of manoeuvre". Meanwhile the battle was lost, while outside "venerable officials" stoked bonfires of the Quai d'Orsay archives.

On returning, Churchill's report to the Cabinet showed that he at least now comprehended the deadly beauty of *Sichelschnitt*: "It is now plain why the Allied troops had not been bombed in their advance into Belgium; the Germans wanted to get us into forward positions, in order to effect a breakthrough and turn our flanks."

Yet, characteristically, he refused to accept the battle lost, and to the end would persist in cooperating with the unrealistic efforts of Weyand (Gamelin's successor) to pierce the Panzer "corridor".

Though it continued another five weeks, what remained of the 1940 campaign was something of a foregone conclusion after those disastrous first five days. On May 20 Guderian's panzers reached the Channel, effectively splitting the Allied armies and trapping the BEF, the Belgian army, the cream of the French forces in Billotte's No 1 Army Group. Weyand's much vaunted counter-attack (including two courageous but ineffectual attempts by the half-formed 4th Armoured Division, under a Colonel de Gaulle) was never a starter.

By June 1 the bulk of the BEF had been evacuated in the "miracle" of Dunkirk and the Germans turned south to mop up the helpless remainder of France. On June 22 an armistice was signed. Immediately afterwards "Goering's weather" ended in a violent thunderstorm.

At Stowe I remember being told of the French capitulation in class by a gloomy physics teacher, "Daddy" Dewing. B way of comfort, he assured us that the Germans had lost a many men they would never be able to fight another battle. How wrong he was. The German dead in fact totalled more than 27,074—not many more than Britain lost on its first day of the Somme in 1916.

Life at school now assumed a grim earnestness: the OT were instructed on how to h logs across cricket pitches the event of airborne invasion the younger of us were allotted various dispersal points. At night we lay awake listening the history secret by Hitler's note of the German bombers. In July I was shipped off unwillingly to America as "bundle from Britain", on to return four years later uniform and never to see Stowe, its temples or its butterflies again.

The three decades that followed 1940 produced detailed picture obscured the time. But how much has this been altered by what has subsequently come to light the history secret by Hitler's documents published during the past 10 years? Over a broad canvas, the answer is, believe, not much.

The performance of the British army was perhaps even more unfairly denigrated than Reynaud and Churchill than one had previously suspected: the Churchill W Cabinet even worse informed about the true state of ever in France. On the other hand Churchill comes out better against Air Chief Marshal Dowding over the dispute the additional fighter squadrons for France (it appears that the dramatic occasion when Dowding presented his graph of Hurricane loss to the Cabinet took place, as previously suggested, on May 15 but three weeks late which would have considerably reduced its impact).

Above all else, however, the closure of the extraordinary "Ultra" secret entitles one ask: "Well, if we were already breaking German 'Enigma' ciphers, why could we have spotted the true object of *Sichelschnitt* and done something to counter it?"

There seems to be some answers. In the first place, change of ciphers just before the attack meant that if "Enigma" signals could read during the crucial first few days, the exception security imposed by Hitler caused most of the preliminary troop dispositions to be made on headlines not tappable "Ultra"—a technique also considerably repeated Guderian during the breakthrough when, Nelson-like, wished to prevent any of his superiors listening in to his orders.

Thirdly, Bletchley and French equivalents were new to the game as to be overwhelmed by the volume of intercepts while command intelligence between the BEF and the front command were so archaic that speed with which the *Blitzkrieg* moved, information users arrived too late to help.

Exchanges between French and British "Ultra" tea were to say the least pace and matter were improved on the British side by Gort's habit of leading the BEF in the front—like a good battalion commander, but divergent from his L-Branch. (Possibly the most useful tip provided by "Ultra" in 1940 was not of German moves to close a ring round Dunkirk on May 23, which persuaded Gort to make for the sea as quickly possible).

Finally, however, as Ron Lewin remarks in *Ultra* C to W (Hutchinson, 1979): "... if your enemy, having strategic surprise, attack with irresistible power a panache, then the best of intelligence... tends merely confirm the inevitable."

For May 1940 was an almost perfect blueprint for victory. Like Napoleon's Austerlitz was Hitler's most brilliant campaign; similarly, too, its c flow was not defeating Britain to send Hitler, like Napoleon, to ultimate defeat in Russia. As a copybook manoeuvre Guderian's crossing at Sedan would be replayed by the w read Israeli in their attack across the Bitter Lakes during the Yom Kippur war of 1973.

As a more baneful long-term influence, that Panzer wedge driven between the British and German armies which led our exit from Dunkirk still seems to have more than just symbolic bearing on Franco-British relations 40 years late.

The author's book, *To Lose Battle*, France 1940, was first published by Macmillan in 1969; an updated edition was published last year by Penguin £2.25.



The Germans' lightning offensive that broke France 40 years ago: the unimpressive French commander General Gamelin (far left) almost predicted the outcome but General Heinz Guderian's Panzer divisions were unstoppable. A French officer wrote in a suicide note: "... one cannot send men to fight tanks with rifles." Montage by Trevor Sutton

مكتبة من الأصل

Good Food Guide

Where the best can be a bargain

The better the wine, the worse the bargain is a sound maxim to follow in most restaurants in France, the more distinguished of which today seem to take pleasure in slapping a 300 per cent mark-up on any wine grown outside the immediate locality. In Britain, by and large, the opposite is true. Restaurant "house" or "carafe" wine, as tastings arranged for the 1979 and 1980 editions of the *Good Food Guide* have shown, are often rather mediocre, or worse. Some are barely drinkable except with highly spiced food, and an anachronism of the cheapest has been passed (and it is not the restaurants' fault that almost any wine now has to be sold across the table at upwards of £3) the quality and variety of wine to be had in British restaurants is often remarkable, even where you least expect it.

The rise in esteem of the better wines from Spain and Italy, not to mention Australia and California, has been most beneficial, and not just because these bottles are coming to fill what would otherwise be an embarrassing wide price gap between plonk and Beaune. The wines from new sources are also forcing both restaurateurs and customers to consider carefully what they still value the traditional French and German wines for: no point in stocking a burgundy that does not taste like a burgundy, or a dim claret of an off-year, if better-made wine, at a better price, better suited to this country's eclectic cooking styles, can be had from another source.

This does not mean that it is becoming difficult to find good claret, burgundy, hock and moselle in restaurants that care about wine. Quite the contrary, for the cash-flow problems of wine merchants have enabled restaurateurs with the necessary time and interest to pick up reasonably priced parcels of fine wine, and sell them at table with a handsome mark-up that may yet not greatly exceed the theoretical replacement cost. Places of this kind, if they also take more than ordinary trouble with their cheapest quaffing wines, are obvious candidates for the *Good Food Guide's* wine glass symbol, and five newcomers to this status are discussed below.

Obviously they would not be admitted to this category if their cooking and service were not pretty good too. As always, the West Country is well represented. But the Drangway in Swansea is still more remote, and in a much less favourable location: one can sense the surprise as well as gratification in a recent note from a the-

trical gent who not only enjoyed his set lunch at £3.95, with monk-fish and carefully cooked vegetables the centrepiece, but praised the smartness of the service too, "by a fine busy wench" (the play he was in must have been something like *Two Cops* for today's delicate feminist ears).

Colin Pressdee's kitchen (enlarged last year) still specializes in the dishes of the Loire, set off by those of Wales: turbot au beurre blanc may stand for the first, liver bread in an overcoat of scrambled eggs for the second. Naturally, Gros Plant and Muscadet are well represented on wine lists, with Bourgueil '77 and the reds in the £6 range. But his serious charges of sound vintage at about £10, his Bonnes Mares (Joseph Drouhin) at £15.95, his six vintage ports (one decanted daily for service by the glass) and his half-bottles of a '71 Hochheimer Beerenauselese are a catholic taste on which Swansea can be congratulated.

Manfred Hollweger's Mirabelle restaurant in suburban West Rumon, on the north Norfolk coast, is another surprise, first for the spectacular good value of its set meals ("lobster 50p extra on a £3 set lunch" reported by a believing *Guide* inspector in 1979), and second for a wine list much improved from its previous humdrum status. With the food so modestly priced (lunch now £4 and dinner £6.50) and the service so efficient, it is tempting to take a step up the price range when choosing what to drink: the white Hermitage at £6.50, perhaps, instead of the cheaper, and Ch. Malescot-St. Exupère '71 (chateau-bottled) at £9.70 instead of the house Cotes de Luberon. As for food, do not miss the classic potatoes, the dexterous frying of aubergines, viennaise and local whitebait, and the sweetbread à la crème.

The Coswolds—even such an over-visited village as Bournemouth-on-the-Water—seem obvious territory for prosperous claret-fanciers, and fain Gwynor's list at the Rose Tree offers about 200 to choose from, most of them clearly in very small quantities, and therefore perhaps unwise to specify. But Mr Gwynor is a persuasive salesman on his list ("all spelling mistakes are deliberate"), and if you do not care to drink Ch. Latour '67 at £21, his Lioel Brück burgundies, California Zinfandel, and Australian Coonawarra may appeal. Jane Mann cooks, and truffles when declared, "simple but time-consuming" manner, and is proudest of her terrine de truite Curnonsky

and tranche d'agneau à la poitrine—though her fruits de mer aux poivres verts also sounds worth trying on the current menu.

Brian Jordan's Bowlish House at Shepton Mallet is better secured visually than most, since the immense cellar is served by the proprietor's own wine business. Mr Jordan has lately reorganised his kitchen and trimmed the expenses of his dinners by changing from a la carte to prix fixe menus, and early reports suggest that this was a wise decision. "Helpings have been scaled down, presumably in view of your comments in the *Guide*, but we were both well fed. And if you choose wine from the ordinary list there is a £2 reduction: we had a Gigondas at £5.15 under this system." There are other serious wine restaurants in the district: Oaklands at South Perberton for example, and on a humbler scale the Milk House at the gates of Montacute.

Montacute nestles under Ham Hill, so, like many of the old buildings in the district, Charles Donovan's Milk House was built—five centuries ago—of the apricot-wood Ham stone. With a well in the centre of the dining-room, and a central space for table service, it makes a civilized place to eat in, and the wine list is notable for the flexibility of choice it permits. There are beguiling half-bottles of claret and burgundy, desert wines by the glass, a base level of £2 for table wine, and for the classics: £7.50 for Fortner Ungeheuer Spätlese '75 and £8.49 for Ch. Fombrange '71; £17 for Ch. L'Angelus '61 or Grands Echezeaux '69 (Avery). Service and temperatures seem well judged too. The cooking takes a more serious turn, and cucumber pancake needed seasoning and was little more than the sum of its parts—but a professional hotelier from afar expresses great pleasure in a whole pheasant stuffed and baked in pastry, and notes from a recent trial include genuine tomato coulis in two of the hot first courses, and delicious braised fennel among the vegetables. Curry or ginger flavours in some dishes may set the wine drinker a problem, but there is sufficient choice on the carte to avoid them.

London wine restaurants are mostly well known: the Connaught, the Tate Gallery and (at a price) Le Garroche earn their wine awards from the *Guide*, and whatever its other shortcomings Chris Varillides' L'Enole is not stumped for a fine bottle or momentous occasion. But for most London restaurants (as opposed to hotels)

storage and the locking-up of capital are obstinate problems. More modest places should perhaps emulate the wine policy of Vasco and Piero's Pavilion, a sedate north Italian restaurant that lurks in the interstices of the Academy Cinema on Oxford Street. The two partners bring rare care and finesse to their cooking, too—confirmed in a recent account of leaks au gratin, "sharp and buttery" breast of chicken with lemon and sage, and vividly fresh vegetables for dinner on a Monday—and make no pretence of offering more than carefully chosen Italian wines that suit the food, from the white wine of Montepulciano 'red' and house wines (£2.70 for 50cl), and at £10 or so—in another customer's description—"mature and well-cellaraged Ghemme '61 that may have been surpassed by the Bordeaux of the same year, but still did credit to the uncertain reputation of Italian wines".

Details: The Drangway, 66 Wind Street, Swansea, W. Glamorgan. Tel Swansea (0792) 461397 and 460806. Closed Sunday; Mna-Must book. Meals 12.15-2.15 (1.30 Saturday). 7.45-10.15. Table d'hôte lunch £3.95; table d'hôte dinner £5.95. A la carte meal with wine about £14.85. Mirabelle, Station Road, West Rumon, Norfolk. Tel West Rumon (045 375) 396. Closed Monday. Must book. Meals 12.30-2.79. Table d'hôte lunch £4; table d'hôte dinner £6.50. A la carte meal with wine about £11.60. Rose Tree, Riverside, Bournemouth-on-the-Water, Gosport, Tel Bournemouth (0431) 20635. Closed lunch (except weekends); Monday; Sunday dinner. Must book. Meals 12.30-2 (weekends). 7.30-9.30. Table d'hôte lunch £5.50; two-course table d'hôte dinner £7.50; three-course table d'hôte dinner £8.50. Bed and breakfast £7.50.

Bowlish House, off Wells Road, Shepton Mallet, Somerset. Tel Shepton Mallet (0749) 2022. Closed lunch; Sunday. Must book. Table d'hôte dinner (for two) including wine £11 and £20. Bed and breakfast £11. Milk House, 17 The Borough, Montacute, Somerset. Tel Martock (093 582) 3823. Closed lunch; Sunday. Must book. Dinner 7.30-9.30. A la carte meal with wine about £5.50. Vasco and Piero's Pavilion, Poland Street/Oxford Street, London, W1. Tel 01-437 8774. Closed Sunday; Saturday lunch; public holidays. Must book. Meals 12.3-6.11. A la carte meal with wine about £13.20.

Enole is not stumped for a fine bottle or momentous occasion. But for most London restaurants (as opposed to hotels)

After the catastrophe

After London: Wild England, by Richard Jefferies (Oxford, £1.50)

The World's Classics reissue of Richard Jefferies' *After London* or *Wild England* has an appropriate mysterious cover, by John Martin, a detail of a watercolour called "The Last Man". Martin in the early nineteenth century painted apocalyptic mythic paintings of total destruction by flood, fire and brimstone, or other act of God: he used vistas of the industrial revolution's railway viaducts to depict the asphaltic and sulphuric landscapes of Milton's Hell and causeway over chaos. *After London*, published in 1885, is a tale of an England reversed to feudal warring and untamed landscape after an astral catastrophe.

I do not think the Victorians ever believed in Progress in the single-minded way in which we now sometimes, unthinkingly, suppose they did. But neither, since Scott, was their nostalgia for the Once and Future Kingdom untouched by the knowledge that the great English past made life nasty, brutish and short for the majority of men. Jefferies' strange tale opens with a long, beautifully-written Chronicle of how the earth and human beings returned to tangle and wilderness, barbarism and illiteracy after the catastrophe. It catalogues species of wild dogs, sheep, cattle and boars, describes the great lake that fills the whole Thames valley, and the incursions of the wild Irish, Scots and Welsh. The second part of the book is the history of Felix Aquila, sensitive, inventive, dreamy, highly intelligent second son of a Baron who has retreated into cultivating his own estate, and who, like the great English past made life nasty, brutish and short for the majority of men. 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Drink

Keep cool

For tonight, I suggested a selection of white and red wines, mostly from the Rhone, which would go well with the snacks or even stand up to being drunk without food.

There are some red wines which all into the same category. But first one more rose from Cyprus. The roses from that island most count as red, because of their deep colour and fragrance. Kato's Rose, very well known, is a flame-pink, with a bouquet and full style, adding dry and clean. Don't serve it, just serve it cool. From many Cyprus shops, Kato's is also on sale at Milia, 1-15 Pratt Street, NW1, and costs £1.75.

Cape reds, gutsy and down-right, benefit enormously by acquiring a little bottle age, when their fragrance becomes more distinct. The KVV's Roodeberg 1976 is currently a definite bargain; a head of grapes, it is an admirable accompaniment to a simple meal, and every sort of meat pie. Open and let it breathe if possible before serving. (1976 Roodeberg, £2.20 a bottle, branches of Gough Brothers, whose headquarters are at 12 Upper Green West, Mitcham.)

Portuguese red wines are also versatile in partnering salads and informal food. Serravallo's is only I have liked for many years and the 1974 vintage combines a fluid style with a firm, stony freshness underlying the slightly soft initial flavour. Again it should be opened an hour or so before serving if possible. (Serravallo's 1974, £2.30 a bottle, Son & Vidler, 57 Cambridge St., SW1, and 29 White Rock, Hastings, Sussex.)

Three reds that might provide a novelty even to the experienced are possible suggestions for bottles to take to a host. The first is a Pinot Noir, United States grape, the Zinfandel, does not often appeal to me, as the flavour seems too reminiscent of rusty nails, but the 1976, Inverness Zinfandel, from Mendocino, is softer than usual, with a crisp flavour, a definite finish, the rusty taste is unobtrusive. It is a wine to drink with coarse pâté, pizza or, probably best of all, hamburgers. (£3.05 from André Simon, 50 Elizabeth St., SW1.)

A really fine, Bourgeois Passetoutgrain 1978 comes from the Domaine Clair, Dail, a greatly respected establishment. The odd name means "treat all the grapes", from the time when small growers could not manage to vinify the Pinot Noir and Gamay separately; the wine must be at least one-third Pinot Noir, which ends up, as in this sample, with a grapey, almost raisin-like, plus the zip and crispness of the Gamay—"a love match in the vat", say the producers. A beautiful brilliant colour, it is enticingly fruity. (£3.90 from Dolamore, 16 Paddington Green, W2, and from Oxford and Cambridge branches.)

It is not often remembered that, before 1914, more red wine than white was made—also from the Pinot Noir—in the Sancerre vineyard. The 1978 Domaine de la Romanée, of Jean Vacheron, of Sancerre, is a superb example of the wine whose individual grapes in wine make his list of great interest to the retail buyers. This is an important wine, the deep red of old-fashioned roses with a hint of blue, substantial in taste, assertive, but not too strong, in my view, be served too warm, as its charm seems to lie in its unfolding fruity freshness, typical of Sancerre wines.

The Malmesbury Wine Club, St Pancras Chambers, Euston Road, NW1, have the 1978 Sancerre Rouge from the same source for £4.25; they will replace it with the 1978 in due course. Their buyer, who has just issued a new and magnificent list, considers the earlier vintage to be slightly weaker and with a more subtle than the 1976—but both examples are delicious.

A new VDQS from the Coteaux d'Aix-en-Provence should appeal, as it is both an easy drink and of quite robust flavour, able to stand up to a smoky atmosphere (or out of doors), alongside snacks such as quiches and British matured or blue cheeses. This is the 1978 La Commanderie de la Basse, and the maker states that it is a blend of grapes, the Syrah supplying the deep colour, the Cinsaut and Cabernet contributing freshness and authority. (The Grotto giving a free wine, 22,45 from André Simon, 50 Elizabeth St., SW1.)

Pamela vandyke Price

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The planning was hurried but the aim was clear. We wanted to see as much of biblical, historical Israel as we could without actually touring. We had a look at straightforward packages but didn't find what we needed. Viscount Travel of Richmond suggested a choose-yourself package which, when chosen, they would fix. So, with the help of the Bible, maps, pamphlets, excellent advice from friends and our own inclinations, we chose the following plan. Six nights at the Ginosar Kibbutz Inn on the Sea of Galilee, two nights at Shavei Zion—to have a day at Akko (Acre) and six nights in Jerusalem. The prepaid package included flights to and from Luton with Monarch Airlines, a taxi to take us to Galilee, bed and breakfast throughout and a taxi to return us to the airport. With insurance the cost per person was £306.

The Kibbutz Inn at Ginosar was a good choice as a first base. A few miles north of Tiberias, the setting has something of the serenity of a successful English farm and, like a successful English farm, a great deal of work goes on in the background. The inn is just one of the kibbutz enterprises along with several hundred acres of bananas, grapefruit, cotton, a milking herd of 300 Friesians and other activities. Many kibbutzes now include an inn. This one was efficient, comfortable and unobtrusive. Dinner cost £4.50.

At Ginosar we were introduced to the Israeli breakfast—a long line of bowls containing three or four different kinds of soft cheese, cucumber, sliced radish, pickled fish, tomato, chopped lettuce, marmalade, etc. A dollop of anything you fancy goes on your plate and, taking a roll, you start to mop it all up. If

a mixture of pickled fish and soft cheese doesn't appeal, you can have an egg, but we enjoyed the mixtures.

Five days were packed with sightseeing, but Ginosar is also a good place for being lazy. Lawns stretch down to the lake-side where one can sit and watch the pied kingfishers hovering avidly over the shallows. In the distance are the Horns of Hattin where Saladin defeated the Crusaders.

Too determined a search for the land of the Gospels can be disappointing, but sometimes an expected scene is very moving. One day we watched two fishermen casting their net. No matter that the net was made of nylon or that they had an outboard motor slung over the back of the boat, the scene was a timeless one.

We hired a car for one day (£37) and wandered through Upper Galilee. We found the deserted villages and ancient ruined synagogues at Bar'am, drove along for a while by the Lebanese border, then back through the Hula valley—once a swamp, now partly drained and productive. Then we came to Hazer. This is where the holiday slid into the top gear of enthusiasm, for here was Ahab's great well. Emotionally unprepared for the impact of history, we found Hazer and that astonishing hole leading down to the well very exciting. We were weak on Ahab and could only remember that he was bad. Research back at Ginosar with a couple of fellow enthusiasts and their Bible proved that he was indeed bad and that, for wickedness, "there was none like unto Ahab."

We got carried away with Kings and Chronicles and the long-forgotten stirring stuff which is like Homer's full of quotations. How splendid to be reminded that it was Ahab who said to Elijah, "Hast thou found me, Oh, mine enemy?"

Previous holidays had never included spirited readings from the Old Testament.

The bus journey to Shavei Zion was difficult because it was the Sabbath. We walked the last mile and a half carrying our cases. Here there were two bonus items; one the fine Roman aqueduct by the road and early Byzantine mosaic close to the seashore. By this time we were "collecting" mosaics which, like Israel, are fun to seek out. Akko was full of interest; busy markets jostled against sombre Crusader halls and beautifully tiled Turkish baths. Napoleonic cannon balls were two a penny. Well, not quite. Mine cost 25 pence.

An interesting bus ride, with one change at Haifa, took us to Jerusalem. There we stayed at the Tower Hotel, which did a brisk trade in tourists and fed them cheaply and cheerfully via a cafeteria. Jerusalem itself soon took charge and never let go. Its joys really are uncountable and one copes as best one may and hopes the energy will not run out before the end.

Clutching assorted guidebooks and historical maps we walked, wandered, wondered and saw. Among the highlights were the mosaic of the former Armenian convent chapel—bright birds trying to hop out of their confining patterns; the view from the Mount of Olives; the excavations near the Western Wall; the great tomb in the Kidron Valley (Hezir's tomb illustrated); the Arab boys' greeting "God Save the Queen" or "Feeshan-chips" or both. It was a while before we were quite sure what they were saying, but "Feeshan-chips" it was.

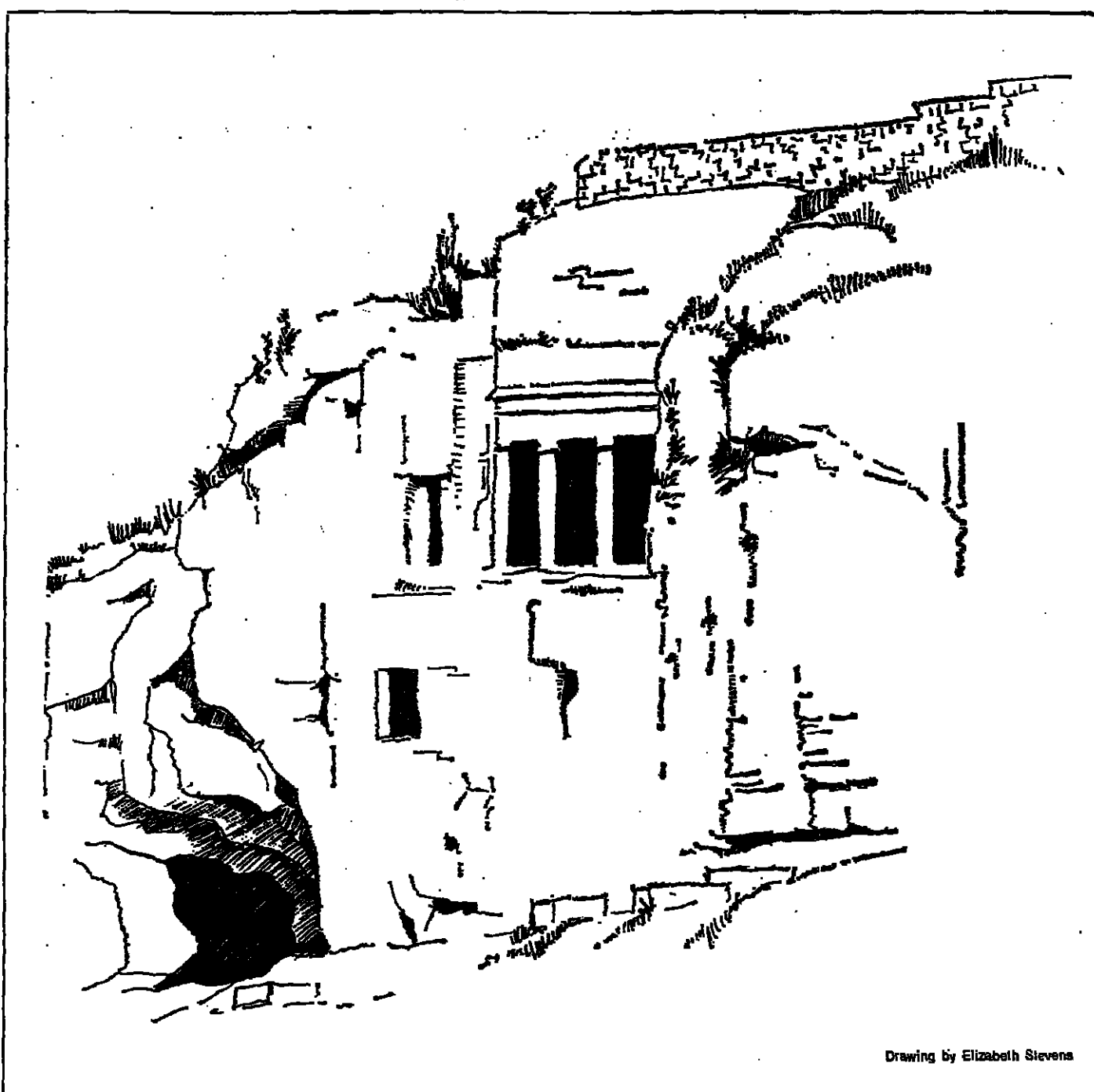
The best adventure was the walk through Hezir's tunnel (Kings II: 20, 20)—600 yards through hewn rock, guttering candle in hand—from which we finally emerged elated, biblical and soaked to the upper knee. On the way, our only organized trip, we "did" Jericho, the Dead Sea and Masada, and that made a fitting climax.

Inflation is rampant in Israel and the prices quoted applied in February.

Elizabeth Stevens

Travel

Where the Old Testament becomes a guide book



Drawing by Elizabeth Stevens

Hezir's tomb one of the great monuments in the Kidron Valley.

Collecting

Facsimile of Jerusalem

William Blake is one of the most extraordinary figures in the history of British art. Poet, painter and visionary prophet, his contribution to the Romantic era was wholly individual. With some debts to medieval art, some to engravings after Michelangelo and others to his Neo-Classical contemporaries, he threaded the human body into ornamental patterning rich in poetry and symbolic meaning.

Trained as an engraver, the bulk of his work was illustrative—sometimes of his own poetry and prophetic writing and sometimes of the work of others. His most original production in this field was his so-called Illuminated Books. Both text and illustration decorated a single plate and printed either in black and white or colours, the colouring then being finished by hand in water-colour.

Blake's work never achieved popular acclaim; his life was a continuing story of poverty and struggle. His excitable and odd personality may have been partly to blame; he was already in trouble as a child for claiming to have seen a tree full of angels. The visions continued and were the source of many of his images.

Whatever the reasons for his contemporaries' lack of interest in his work, it had one practical result; very few copies of his illuminated books were printed. In a few cases only a single copy is known; it is rare for the count to go over a dozen and then only for black and white printings.

Where the books were finished by hand colouring, one copy can vary radically from another. Blake was responsible for colouring the plates; some copies have more plates than others and can be collated in a different order. Moreover, Blake continued to work on the plates and change them.

Getting to see and know these books—which are now widely distributed round the world—is exceedingly difficult. It was to make his work more accessible to scholars and admirers that the William Blake Trust was created in 1948. It has produced facsimiles of virtually all the illuminated books—only the *Illustrations to the Book of Job* remains to be published and has taken on a range of other projects connected with Blake.

The facsimiles are of extraordinary, probably unrepeatable quality. If you put the facsimile and original side by side it is hard to tell the difference. In owning a facsimile you are as near as touch to owning an original Blake art work—in aesthetic terms at least. The Trust, however, is a non-profit-making body and the production of the books has been subsidized—in some cases quite heavily—by well-wishers. So the publication prices of the books have in the main been unrealistically modest.

Several are still in print while the others turn up from time to time in the hands of antiquarian book dealers. They are immensely desirable possessions for any admirer of Blake.

The initiative for the creation of the Blake Trust came from Sir Geoffrey Keynes and he has remained the lynchpin of the undertaking. Now, 33 and still going

strong, Sir Geoffrey is the brother of the economist John Maynard Keynes. Like his brother he is a polymath; in addition to a distinguished career as a surgeon—he helped to pioneer blood transfusion—he is Rupert Brooke's literary executor (and editor of his correspondence) and an authority on Blake. He was in at the start of the twentieth century renaissance of Blake's work, publishing the first Blake bibliography in 1921. He has been a major contributor to Blake studies ever since with several books and quantities of essays to his name.

It was his terror that something might happen to the unique coloured copy of Blake's *Jerusalem*, then owned by the Stirling family in Scotland, that was at the beginning of it all. He had already made inquiries about the cost of facsimile reproduction and found it unacceptably expensive when, one day in 1947, he happened to be visiting Boston and was shown a book of facsimile reproductions of Cézanne's late watercolours on the theme of *The Bathers*.

Astounded by how close they came to the watercolours themselves, he investigated the source. They had been produced by two young men called Arnold Fawcett and Patrick Macleod who had just founded the Trianon Press, using Paris workshops for their art work. He contacted them and they quoted £4,000 for a facsimile of *Jerusalem*; the lowest quote he had previously received was £10,000.

Sir Geoffrey's initial idea with the Trust was to find 100 enthusiasts who would put in £500 each to finance the facsimile. When only £2,500 had been raised he took the risk of borrowing *Jerusalem* and handing it to Fawcett and Macleod to take to Paris.

It was formally lodged with the Bibliothèque Nationale when not in use for the preparation of the facsimiles. An endowment of £10,000 from the estate of a Blake collector later solved the financial problem.

Colonel William Stirling, the owner of *Jerusalem*, was taking a major risk. The book had to be disbound and kept in Paris for two years for constant comparison with the facsimile plates to ensure their faithfulness. The facsimile was finished finally in 1950 in an edition of 300 numbered copies at £34 each, long out of print. The facsimile is now worth £2,000. Even at the latter price it is not really so expensive; it contains 100 plates—thus valued at £20 a plate.

Early in its life Arnold Fawcett became the sole director of the Trianon Press, and he, with Sir Geoffrey Keynes, was the prime mover in the creation of the Blake facsimiles. He died last year leaving the plates for the two final Blake Trust productions ready for binding and publication; these were Samuel Palmer's engravings (included as a devoted disciple of Blake's) and the *Illustrations to the Book of Job*.

The Palmer should be ready by the end of this year and the *Job* in 1981; the distribution of the former will be handled, at least in part, by Maggs Bros of Berkeley Square. Its publication price is expected to be around £500; the *Job* will be more.

The facsimiles have been produced by a process which is becoming obsolete because of high labour costs—much of the process relies on human expertise and hand labour. The basic black and white engraving and sometimes a few colours are reproduced by the collotype process whereby the image is transferred photographically to a plate coated with light-sensitive gelatine.

In addition, where Blake's colouring is to be reproduced, the range of tone and texture is extended by the use of handcut stencils. Each graduation of colour must be applied separately; to reproduce Blake's watercolour borders illustrating Gray's poems up to 50 colours were added separately in this way.

Fawcett was both an enthusiast and a perfectionist; every plate had to be passed by him personally and his standards were more than demanding. There were quantities of rejects on the Gray plates for instance, since both text and plate were not considered good enough unless cut to the nearest half millimetre.

The Blake Trust from the first has had eight British trustees, but two American associate trustees have played particularly important roles in the achievement of the project. Mr Lessing J. Rosenwald lent many books from his collection (now in the Library of Congress) to be copied. This was crucial; few private collectors and possibly no institutions would have lent books of this rarity for the two years usually involved, as well as allowing them to be disbound to simplify the job. And he gave the Trust financial help.

Mr Paul Mellon has also helped financially, particularly with the magnificent facsimile version of the series of 116 watercolours surrounding *Gray's* poems, commissioned from Blake by Flaxman.

The watercolours belonged to William Beckford of Fontenay, then to the Duke of Hamilton from whom Mr Mellon bought them in 1966. This facsimile is probably the most ambitious—and possibly the most beautiful—of all the Trust's undertakings. A subsidy from Mellon made it possible to sell the facsimile at roughly one third of its cost. Copies available from Bernard Quaritch in Golden Square.

The edition published in 1972 comprised 36 copies of a de luxe edition, 220 copies bound in three volumes and 132 sets unbound in a morocco portfolio—the prices £950, £640 and £620 respectively. This is one of the greatest bargains on the market—less than £6 a plate.

Quaritch have handled the distribution of most of the books. Still in print and available from them are: *The Book of Ahab* at £32, the 25 colour plates of the Canliffe version of *Jerusalem* at £130, the "Rind" monochrome *Jerusalem* (101 plates) at £15, *All Religions are One* (10 plates) at £18, *There is No Natural Religion* (21 plates) at £35.

Maggs are handling the *Illustrations of Dante*, the project on which Blake was working at the time of his death. In addition to facsimiles of the seven superb engravings—perhaps Blake's finest—there are three facsimiles of early states and reproductions of Blake's watercolour designs; the price is £185. The special edition with a modern printing from one of Blake's original plates is also available (£775).

Either book dealer would no doubt be prepared to find copies of the facsimiles that are now out of print for anyone who is interested.

Gerakline Norman
Salerno Correspondent

Clive Barnes/New York notebook

A gala to end an era

Love and gratitude almost cascaded from the chandeliers at the Metropolitan Opera House the other night where the American Ballet Theatre officially celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a special, a very special, gala. This brought together a prince's ransom of dancers from Ballet Theatre's past, present and even future, for one of the dancers, Alexander Gudunov, was making his New York debut with the company. Another of the dancers, John Curry, although probably the world's greatest ice-dancer is not likely to seek work on dry land.

Forty years is not particularly long in the history of human affairs—but for American arts institutions it tends to be quite a long distance of time and considering the difficulties encountered, economic and artistic, it can be quite a marathon. This year American Ballet Theatre, one of the indisputably great classic ballet companies of the world—it is generally ranked in the top six—has reached its fortieth year.

The true mystique of this gala—and Ballet Theatre gives galas with the unabashed ease of a grand duchess giving a garden party—is that it marks the imminent farewell of Lucia Chase and Oliver Smith as the company's artistic directors.

The company was the brainchild of a young man called Richard Pleasant, who in 1939 persuaded Lucia Chase, dancer and ballet mistress, strictly in that proper order, to transfer the already existing Mordkin Ballet, directed by the old Russian ballet-mistress and former partner of Pavlova, Mikhail Mordkin, into something much larger and grander. It was his idea to form a new national gallery of the dance, combining the best of the old with the best of the new.

This was a classic gala, arranged with the most exquisite invention and style by Broadway's Donald Saddler, himself a member of the very first Ballet Theatre Company. Very sensibly the programme—which was never allowed to become a popularity contest between fans, as each dance was permitted only one curtain call, and the whole thing ticked away as stylishly as a swiss chronometer. Saddler should be invited to put the Oscars on TV—I'm perfectly serious because only he and Alexander Cohen, who handles the Tony Awards, seem to understand the kind of programming needed to prevent artists getting sleepy.

A celebration is not a time for critical comment—as the artists were giving their services, while the event produced a beautifully fat \$415,000 gross for Ballet Theatre coffers. The first three of the brief, but handsomely satisfying performances commemorated three of the greatest partnerships in the company's history. Irina Baranova, sadly marking her first appearance on an American stage since a disastrously early retirement as a dancer in 1946 at the age of 26, and the eternal Anton Dolin, recreating, very wittily, a great scene from Fokine's *Bluebird*, provided the voice from the farthest past.

Also the partnerships of Alicia Alonso and Igor Youskevitch in *Giselle*, and Carla

Fracci and Erik Bruhn in *La Sylphide* must also have been particularly moving for the senior members of the Ballet Theatre audience. It was also particularly pleasant to welcome back even briefly, the company's two great prodigal daughters (prodigal in their genius even more than in their absence), Celsy Kirkland, partnered by Anthony Dowell, and Cynthia Gregory, in the Rose adagio from *The Sleeping Beauty*.

There were so many other returns. Toni Lander and Bruce Marks, another great partnership, back in *The Moor's Pavane*, Rudolf Nureyev, squiring La Fracci (shouldn't she be called La Fraccime by now?) and the fantastically indestructible Alonso, brilliant in her bits from *Giselle*, and dancing a romantic pas de deux by Alberto Mendes, *La Peri* accompanied by her new partner, Jorge Esquivel. Like Nureyev and Esquivel, Marcia Marcano (by now?) Cragus have never, unfortunately for us, been regular members of the company, but always welcome guests. Here they danced a pas de deux by the late John Cranko called *Homage to Lucia*, a handsome piece of Bolshoi-style bravura, here danced to Glazunov, but which we have known, if my memory serves, in another musical context.

Every gala has to have a few surprises. Here we had Yoko Morishita (another favourite dancer) and Fernando Buñones dancing up a hurricane, making their New York debuts in Balanchine's *Tchaikovsky pas de deux*, and Gudunov's fantastically effective New York debut in the *Corsoire pas de deux* partnering an exultant Martine van Hamel in the beginning of what may well be yet another legendary Ballet Theatre partnership.

The only new work was Vincente Nebreda's fiendishly complex duet, *Corbelle de Fleurs*, danced by Patrick Bissell and that Venezuelan firecracker, Zandra Rodriguez, a former alumna. Other alumni were Christine Sarry, partnered by ballet master Terry Orr, and Ivan Nagy, the prince's partner, partnering Natalia Makarova in the Adagio from *Swan Lake*.

One misses so many out of these occasions, but we also had Eleanor D'Amico in excerpts from Coppelia partnered by the assistant director, Enrique Martinez. Then another *bonne-bouche*, Cady and Dowell, they were properly sound like a vaudeville team, did their familiar Peter Gennaro routine, *Top Hat and Tails*. This time a third member had gotten into the act—a diminutive Markovna, dashing around, keeping up with the boys, and proving what a great cabaret act they could have if stages crumble and ice melts.

Whatever happens in the future, this season we are seeing the last of Ballet Theatre as we have known it for 40 years—or in my own case 34 since its first appearance in London—and nothing is going to be quite the same again. Whatever anyone imagines, Chase, Smith and Tudor are not going to disappear into the woodwork. You never really walk away from the most important 40 years of your life.

Baryshnikov will, hopefully, bring new energy to the company. He is young and brilliant, and he has a great team of dancers with him. But let us trust that he will never forget that the past is the future's most important present. So on with the party, and the next 40 years.

Odd omissions. There was not one excerpt from the man who has been the company's principal choreographer for 40 years, Antony Tudor. No appearance by Mikhail Baryshnikov, the new artistic director, in succession to Lucia Chase and Oliver Smith. Had I been him I would have travelled around the world and back just to have presented Lucia with a bouquet of red roses at the end. If he feared he might have upstaged her, he needn't have worried. In fact the flowers were presented by Tudor.

It was of course a night belonging truly to Chase and Smith. Jerome Robbins said some apt and warming things about Smith, and Agnes de Mille said some equally apt and charming things about Chase.

And there Chase and Smith were, surrounded by their two extended families, their companies and their audience. The company set out to be a national gallery of the dance with a specifically international accent. Despite its title it is, no more American than the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the Metropolitan Opera. Of the excerpts, out of 19 only one, a moment, literally, from *Fancy Free* had been created specifically for the company; of the 36 principal dancers appearing, only 17 were American-born, and few of them were making the big splash.

This is an international company, unique and tremendous. One of the great companies of the world. What must Lucia Chase have thought standing on that stage, all alone at last, holding red roses while stage-side confetti fluttered from above? Whatever she thought, I cannot imagine it had much to do with retirement. She scarcely is a retiring person. De Mille described her as "90 per cent granite"—but the Agnes is given to understatement.

Whatever happens in the future, this season we are seeing the last of Ballet Theatre as we have known it for 40 years—or in my own case 34 since its first appearance in London—and nothing is going to be quite the same again. Whatever anyone imagines, Chase, Smith and Tudor are not going to disappear into the woodwork. You never really walk away from the most important 40 years of your life.

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The Chess and Card-playing columns have a hold over because of lack of space...

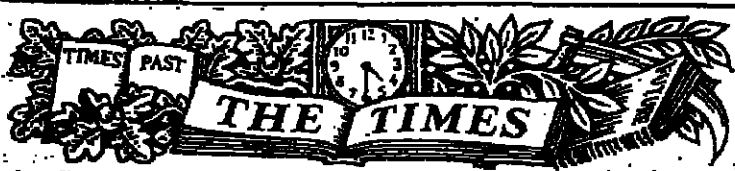
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THE RIGHT STRATEGY

This week's debate in the House of Commons on the Government's expenditure plans for the next four years turned into a debate on the whole of the Government's economic strategy. That debate took place in a much more informed environment because of the work of the Treasury and Civil Service Committee of the House of Commons, which has been studying both the expenditure plans and the Government's medium-term financial strategy.

The Committee's report raises a number of important questions about the economic assumptions which underlie the Government's strategy and about the likely performance of the economy. But it would be wrong to conclude that the Committee's work suggests that the Government's strategy is ill-conceived.

That strategy rests in the last analysis on only one set of figures: the planned reduction in the growth of the money supply over the next four years to an annual rate somewhere in the range of four to eight per cent. Governments are responsible for the issue of money and can control its rate of growth. It is thus within their power, if they have the will, to ensure that a target which they set themselves is actually met. In the debates in the Commons no one put forward a serious alternative to the view that a steady reduction in the rate of increase in the money supply is the only way to achieve the reduction in inflation which is needed to lay the basis for sustainable growth. The doubts concentrate on other matters, most notably the projections for Government revenue and expenditure over the next four years and the probable movements of output and unemployment which have been assumed.

DR RUNCIE, I PRESUME?

A meeting between Pope and Archbishop of Canterbury was, happily, no longer an extraordinary event. It is now more naturally undertaken and easily accomplished than a meeting between the President of the United States and Chairman of the Praesidium of the Soviet Union. Ecclesiastical détente is in the better shape. The symbolism of yesterday's meeting is more striking in its place than its occurrence. Both religious leaders were by coincidence in West Africa, on pastoral business. They were visiting a continent in which the missionary work of their churches has been long, extensive and fruitful, and where a high degree of responsibility for African Christianity has now devolved upon African Christians. It is a field where Christian disunity or rivalry seems particularly irrelevant. Much of the early impetus for ecumenism came from the missions, and that influence persists. As the Pope and the Archbishop said in their short public statement, there are immense opportunities for the Christian churches in Africa and the time is too short and the need too pressing to waste Christian energy pursuing old rivalries.

The opportunities are not merely for the further conversion of paganism, though the scope for that is large; nor for containing the sometimes exaggerated tirades of Islam in that continent. The opportunities are of a qualitative kind: to foster a culturally authentic African variety of Christianity. In longevous African Christianity is now

It is important to make clear the different status of the various figures which are contained in the Government's projections for the period in question. Government targets are, or ought to be, commitments which ministers and their departments intend to meet. Forecasts have a different and altogether less certain status. For example, the likely revenue which the Government will obtain from North Sea oil depends upon the future pattern of production in the North Sea, the world price of oil and the movements of the sterling exchange rate against the dollar.

The Treasury Committee has pointed out that the Government's estimates of the revenue which it is likely to obtain are considerably lower than those made by most outside economic forecasters. On the other hand, the Treasury forecasts of Government revenues from the non-oil sector of the economy are rather higher than the consensus of outside predictions would suggest. The detailed criticisms of both these elements in the Government's predictions of the future have considerable force, but they cancel each other out. Critics who argue that the Government is overestimating its likely revenue from the non-oil sector tend also to suggest that it is being too cautious about its likely oil revenues.

What matters is the extent to which the overall balance of expenditure and taxation is credible; and here the Government's critics have not made a clear case for believing that the Government plans are not as close to an honest central estimate as we can reasonably get.

But doubts about this are bound to remain while the Government persists in trying to be half open and half secretive

at the stage of Levantine Christianity in the second century AD. Without entertaining exaggerated expectations from that parallel, one may hope that Christianity in Africa will spring in freshness, spontaneity and vigour such as to benefit the universal church. So far the African style has shown itself in worship and liturgy—in exuberance, joy, high spirits, volatility. There has been little matching development of African thought. Black theology is a colour-conscious construct owing more to western preoccupations. The instability inherent in a Christian offshoot which is almost exclusively experiential is plain to see. It is liable to pass rapidly into exotic forms which lose contact with Christian truth.

The Second Vatican Council saw clearly the requirement of cultural adaptation of the Christian message if it is to be preached universally. So indeed did the Jesuit missionaries four centuries earlier. But the degree of latitude or deviation which it is safe to allow without compromising the essentials of the faith, the extent to which it is wise to incorporate or adapt pagan elements for Christian use, these are questions which have at all times proved difficult, especially for the Roman Catholic Church in view of its tendency towards dogmatism and uniformity. The Pope, to judge from such reports of his African tour as are available, was not excited about these matters in public—though his reiteration here as elsewhere of his church's laws of marriage may be taken to rule out indulgence of first-

about its forecasts for the future. It would have been better for the Chancellor to spell out in much greater detail the basis on which his estimates of revenue and expenditure are formed, together with the very large margins of error to which all such forecasts are subject. By refusing to do so he has naturally reinforced the arguments of those who believe that he has something to hide.

The same argument does not apply to the Government's assumption that the economy will grow at one per cent a year from 1981 onwards. The Chancellor was right to stress that this is merely an assumption, rather than a forecast or a target. Forecasts of economic growth over a period of three years are notoriously unreliable. There is even less sense in seeking to make a specific rate of growth the target of Government policy. For the rate of growth of the economy and the level of unemployment which we face depends on something which is entirely outside the Government's control and which is not amenable to the techniques of economic forecasting. It depends on the speed with which the British people learn the implications of an economic strategy which puts the fight against inflation first.

If wage negotiators adjust quickly, there is no reason why the Chancellor's assertion that the Government's assumption is cautious should not be borne out. If the adjustment comes more slowly, the loss in output which we face during the adjustment process will be greater and the suffering in unemployment will be more severe. But if that turns out to be the case, the fault will lie not with the Government's strategy but with those who fail to recognize the economic realities which underlie it.

generation polygamy, an adaptation that would afford much local relief in some parts of Africa.

As on his other tours the Pope's very presence had a palpable effect on the many who thronged to see him. He frequently restated and enlarged on the message he gave at the outset of his pontificate to the Latin American congress at Puebla in Mexico. A respect for human dignity is of the essence of evangelism. This requires of the Christian a social as well as a personal morality. It leads him also into political action since social morality can be made effective only on the basis of justice: just laws, just institutions, just distribution. To act politically the Christian has no need to borrow or lean on secular ideologies. On the contrary, those invariably deny and diminish the full human dignity to which the gospel ministers.

Thus the Pope makes orthodox the thrust of "liberation theology", and he indicated its application in post-colonial Africa when he said that "political independence and national sovereignty demand that there be also economic independence and freedom from ideological domination. The situation of some countries can be profoundly dominated by the decisions of other powers". That points the way to a congenial programme for African churches. It does not come to grips with the more difficult and in the long run more important question of cultural adaptation of the Christian faith in that continent.

minism to mention Libya as sharing the various gangster habits of assassinating its emigrants. The latest instance of this happened the other day, as I was passing by a quiet Kensington quarter where I once lived long ago. Here, in this hitherto quiet and law-abiding part of Chelsea, we seek your aid in broadcasting a Mayday signal on the same theme.

We have in Gledbe Place a disused local school building being used as a fortress, and was indeed used in a similar role as an air raid warden's post in which I served during the blitz. It is as the centre of a web of narrow, crooked one-way streets through which approach could readily be barred in an emergency. Not unnaturally this ready-made strongpoint has attracted the Libyan Government who, through an intermediary company, have persuaded the naive and cash-hungry ILEA to sell it to them as the highest bidder, ostensibly as a school for Libyan and other Islamic children, but a virtually non-existent in the neighbourhood.

We locals, knowing the situation and reading your newspaper, are better informed than ILEA and not so gullible. Subsequent events have proved many more aware of the dangers which we pointed out weeks ago. Will you please, Sir, follow up your timely Mayday warning by urging our stalwart Foreign Secretary to include among his immediate measures, to remind the Libyan Government of our abhorrence for their barbaric claims and actions in London, the immediate revocation of this foolish transaction, even if a clause in emergency legislation is needed to cancel the misuse of its powers by ILEA and to divert this key site to a use appropriate to the local community and to the historic environment in which it is situated.

Yours faithfully,
MAX NICHOLSON,
13 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.
May 7.

School sold to Libyans

From Mr Max Nicholson
Sir, In your admirable "May Day" editorial (May 6) you aptly digress from your great theme of the significance of international militant com-

Life under the Communists

From Mr George Theiner
Sir, What an incredible performance your "May Day" leader (May 6) has provoked from Ms Diane Waller (May 7). To do it justice, her letter detailing the joys of life under communism would require a reply at least as long, taking her assertions point by point, but I have more regard for your space problems than to attempt any such thing. Let me just put her up on one or two statements.

It is perfectly true that "you can walk through the streets of Sofia... without fear of being mugged... without the presence of a vast police force". You will, let me add, also not find any pornography offered for sale in the same city (and in Moscow, Prague, Budapest, and so on). What Ms Waller does not seem to realize is that you will not find much worthwhile literature there either because the censorship which prevents the publication of pornography bans the majority of these countries' best authors, who either risk imprisonment by appearing in print or are forced to emigrate. (The police, by the way, are there in force, but in mugs and they have other fish to fry.) It has also apparently not occurred to your correspondent that she would not be able to get a letter published in *Robotichesko delo* (or *Pravda*, *Rudno pravo*, etc) drawing their readers' attention to the virtues of the American or British way of life.

There are always two ways of looking at an invasion. Indeed there are—there is the view from Moscow and that from Kabul (Budapest, Prague, Kaunas, Tallinn, Riga), the aggressor's view and that of the victims. Ms Waller leaves us in no doubt that she prefers the former—as long as he does not happen to be American. From my own personal experience I can assure her that the victim's view is a much simpler one. I was just 11 when I saw German tanks invade Czechoslovakia, and in my childish eyes they had not come to "help" or "free" my country—they had violated it. No doubt I have failed to mature properly, since when I watched Soviet tanks rumble into Prague in 1968, my impression was exactly the same. It made no difference whatever to the recipients of this "help" that

the gun turrets were adorned with a five-pointed red star rather than the swastika.

Ms Waller talks of "these satellites" in Eastern Europe as if they had chosen the Soviet system voluntarily and not had it forced on them by a combination of trickery and brute force. Has she spoken to any Lithuanians, Latvians or Estonians lately? She writes of "a legacy to assume poverty, illiteracy, disease...". Where—in Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia?

As to the delicious, final statement that she is not "a dupe of Soviet tourist thought control"—since she seems to be trying so hard to "see the other fellow's point of view" (his pity he is a tyrant and aggressor with a penchant for annihilating freedom of expression wherever he sees fit) would she not concede that there might be two ways of looking at this, too?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE THEINER,
72 Rockall Close,
Haverhill,
Suffolk.
May 8.

From Dr H. R. Vickers
Sir, We will be most grateful to Ms Diane Waller if she will explain to simple people why the favoured citizens of the communist block countries are not allowed free access to the West to tell us all of the advantages of their system of government. We would also be interested to know why scholars from the West are not allowed to discuss such subjects as Aristotle in private.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. VICKERS,
The Old Smithy,
Little Milton,
Oxford.

From Mrs Marion Topolski
Sir, Thank you for publishing the letter from Ms Diane Waller (May 8); it goes some way to restoring my flagging belief in the integrity and value of your paper.

Yours faithfully,
MARION TOPOLSKI,
14 Hanover Terrace, NW1.

Britain and the EEC

From Lord O'Hagan, MEP for Devon (Conservative)
Sir, I wonder why Lord Gladwyn wrote to *The Times* criticising the Prime Minister's attitude to the EEC (May 8).

He has not noted the present government's contribution to a more successful Community foreign policy. As Arrigo Levi says on page 8 of the same issue, "Many Europeans felt that only with her Government Britain had finally chosen a 'European destiny'".

Or could it be that he wishes the Government to fail in their aim to secure a lasting reduction in Britain's contribution to the EEC coffers?

I am sure he did not mean to give comfort to those in other member states who are seeking a reduction in the British contribution. No doubt a bevy of former French Ambassadors to the United Kingdom are publishing letters and articles in the French press attacking the negotiating skills and devotion to the Community of President Giscard d'Estaing.

Yours faithfully,
O'HAGAN,
10 Union Street,
Newton Abbot,
Devon.
May 8.

From Sir Hugh Weeks
Sir, In his letter (May 8), Lord Gladwyn showed a noble disregard

for arithmetic not uncommon among "European" enthusiasts. The possible EEC term reduced contribution by the UK to the EEC of £325m is 0.2 per cent of 1979 GDP, not 0.02 per cent. But since the proposal was only short term, this is not the most relevant comparison. On present policies the cost estimated to rise to 1 per cent of GDP by 1983. By that year our net contribution would be over 2 per cent of public expenditure. In 1979 it accounted for 40 per cent of the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments.

The solution for the inequity of one-way payments does not lie in any short term palliative, paid for by concessions on sheep and fish. It lies in a complete reform of the CAP, the system which increases domestic food prices, fails to benefit consumers from cheaper imports and finances subsidies for export-price to an unfriendly power. The EEC, spending 75 per cent of its revenue on farm support, should be renamed the EFC—the European Farmers' Cartel.

The French proposal unilaterally to increase their farm-gate prices by financing the cost from their own funds admits the proper solution. Those members who wish to support their less efficient farmers for political or social reasons should pay for the support over world prices from their domestic budgets.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH WEEKS,
8 The Grove, NE.

Lesser sentences

From Mr Tom Stacey
Sir, My guess is that something like half the recidivist population of British prisons today are broadly classifiable as inadequate. That is to say, they are beyond "putting right" by any form of acceptable punishment or deterrent. Their lives comprise a sequence of fairly paltry crimes (credit cards, sneak thefts, getting money or meals or beds by false pretences, petty assault, drunken disorderliness etc) between increasingly long prison sentences. These sentences merely confirm the prison habit—and what visitors and (no doubt prison officers) have known for a long time: that the best breeding ground for future prisoners is prison. The courts hand

down these disproportionate sentences in order to protect the rest of us; so they do—at least while the offender is locked up.

The line between the bad and the hopeless is not a clean one. But I believe that judges and magistrates ought to try to draw it in their sentencing.

This could lead to two kinds of sentencing: for offenders in two categories of attitude by those trained to cope with criminals. I think there might be two advantages in the course of time: a little less genuine misery and a little less crime—at no higher cost (and possibly a saving) to the Home Office.

Yours faithfully,
TOM STACEY,
128 Kensington Church Street, W8.
May 2.

Such a tasty dish

From Mr L. D. Hills
Sir, Readers may well remember the nursery rhyme:
Pease porridge hot,
Pease porridge cold,
Pease porridge in the pot,
Nine days old.

This fourteenth-century verse appears to relate to a method of fermenting a rather dull porridge of dried peas into a wester dish that would have contributed the vitamin B complex to a restricted winter diet of mainly salted meats and without many modern vegetables. Has any reader any knowledge of how this nine-day porridge was made, or any other information on what

may be one of our oldest processed foods?

If nine-day porridge could be re-discovered, it could provide a welcome new flavour and nutritional value to vegan and vegetarian diets, and for the many people with allergies who are even more restricted in their food than the fourteenth-century inhabitants of the Sussex village of Pease Pottage where the process may have been discovered.

I am, Sir,
Yours etc,
LAWRENCE D. HILLS,
Director, Henry Doubleday Research Association,
Bocking,
Braintree,
Essex.
May 6.

Human rights in Britain

From the Liberal Chief Whip
Sir, Your report today (May 8) of Mrs Thatcher's refusal to begin all-party talks on a Bill of Rights omitted one vital point. The Liberal Party has not requested these talks; we have, under Lord Wade's leadership, carried a Bill of Rights through all its stages in the House of Lords. The Government is now blocking any further progress on this Bill in the House of Commons, and their suggestion was that all-party talks should be the next step. We accepted that, and now they have had to find another excuse not to carry out what they do not deny was a manifesto commitment. If, as the Prime Minister suggests, we wait until they have found new ways of governing both Northern

Ireland and Scotland, that excuse can be expected to be employed indefinitely.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BETH,
House of Commons.

Alive, alive-o

From Mr Edgar Brown
Sir, Oysters are fish (See Maldon Corporation v Woolrest, 1840 Ad & El).

And so are winkles (See *Leavitt v Clark*, 1915 3 K.B. 9).

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR T. BROWN,
44 Manor Drive,
Bexhill,
Sussex.
April 30.

A compromise on Burmah's BP stock

From members of the Burmah Shareholders Action Group

Sir, For fifty years, at least, before 1975 shares in the Burmah Oil Company had been the major oil investment for small shareholders, especially investors in Scotland where Burmah has its roots. It still is a company of almost 150,000 individual shareholders; we are of their number and have been since before 1975.

As is well known, in December 1974, as a result of a combination of incompetent management and the collapse of the stock market, Burmah was forced to seek financial help from the Bank of England. Help was given initially on the basis of a mortgage by Burmah of almost the whole of its holding of British Petroleum stock (77.9 million units then valued in the stock market at £175m or £2 per share).

In January 1975 it appeared that some rearrangement of the support package would be necessary and the Bank proposed a purchase of the BP stock on profit-sharing terms. However, the Government intervened and its direction the Bank became an outright purchaser of the BP stock instead of mortgage—and without the profit-sharing arrangement. This was a critical change of status for the Bank in that it established the Government in the name of the Bank, to acquire ownership of the 77.9 million units of BP stock. The legality of this intervention and the Bank's change of status is now the subject of litigation between Burmah and the Bank.

As a result of its 1975 intervention the Government helped itself to Burmah's major asset at an effectively all-time "low". Within weeks the price had risen to £400m. Now at £2.30 the Government's holding of British Petroleum is worth £1,110m, indeed a windfall capital profit, without taking account of five years' lost dividends.

The Government's conduct in 1975 was the subject of widespread criticism and protest which led to the formation of the Burmah Shareholders Action Group. Prominent among the critics were many members of the present administration including senior Cabinet Ministers. May we quote some of them?

Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP: "Lasting damage has been done to the credibility and independence of the Bank of England as a lender of last resort."

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson, MP: "I and my team will continue to keep the whole disgraceful issue closely in view."

Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP: "Highway robbery under duress... the Government has now become the biggest asset stripper of the lot."

Mr Keith Speed, MP: "I can assure you that the Conservative Party will continue to press the Government over this disgraceful issue."

Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP: "Sadly, all attempts to secure justice for the Burmah shareholders have proved entirely in vain... but if a Government is intransigent and deaf to appeals on behalf of disadvantaged

groups, there is not very much that an Opposition can do except protest."

Mr Kenneth Baker, MP: "I agree with you that the Government in a treating Burmah shareholders in a particularly shabby way. I am taking this up with the Secretary of State for Industry and pressing him to compensate you for the loss you have suffered."

Mr David Howell, MP: "I and my colleagues will certainly do what we can... I cannot promise early results on this but we shall certainly keep at the matter on behalf of those affected."

Since last autumn the BSAG has requested the Conservative Government to act in accordance with such expressions but the response has been unsatisfactory. In essence the Government's attitude is that it cannot intervene in litigation which is *sub judice*.

Having regard to the Government's statutory right of control over the Bank of England, it is casuistical to express the charge in such words. Indeed the charge of casuistry is justified and given palpable substance by the fact that the present Government through the Attorney General has continued the pursuit of its predecessors' intervention in the litigation to claim Crown privilege for documents relevant to Burmah's case.

The lawsuit between Burmah and the Bank is unprecedented both in size of the sum in issue and in the application of the legal principles involved. No sensible litigant in a commercial action such as this is unwilling to compromise and reach a fair settlement. The Burmah Shareholders Action Group has urged Burmah to seek such compromise and settlement. The present Burmah board is unacceptably sensible. Is the Government prepared to fall short of a like standard? Is it consciously willing to disappoint its supporters and others on whom Conservative Members of Parliament have made such statements as we have quoted, on such manifestly casuistical grounds? Are Mr Patrick Jenkin's statements in Parliament now to be regarded as no more than party hyperbole or political froth?

These questions call for an answer now. Compromise need not involve a penny of taxpayers' money, a prime and frequently stated consideration of the present administration. The Bank held the BP stock on the Government's behalf: all that is required is the return of such part of that stock to Burmah which the parties may agree reflects a reasonable compromise.

Yours etc,
JOHN M. RANKIN, President,
B. D. SILLIS, Chairman,
J. L. M. STONE, Hon Treasurer,
STUART HIBBERD,
MARY TALBOT,
JOHN WOODFORD,
ROBERT W. MAYO,
GEORGE BULL,
A. J. PEECH,
J. G. BEEVOR,
Burmah Shareholders Action Group,
71 Burlington Arcade,
Piccadilly, W1.
May 8.

The right to know

From Mr B. D. J. Meehan
Sir, In your editorial of today (May 8) you do not argue a different view from the Court of Appeal's judgment in the Granada-BBC case: you present a plain point by point demolition of the case (you say, do not have legal immunity, but you go on to speak as if they had and to suggest that the court sought to deprive them of it. The courts (you say) are far from being the best judges of what is responsible journalism; to the contrary it should be said that journalists are far from being the best judges of what is a good legal decision—especially when they judge in their own cause. The courts' task (you say) should be to determine the public interest not to judge journalistic ethics. But the examination of journalistic conduct (which you have said has no legal immunity) is indeed in the public interest. A more blatant piece of question-begging I never did read!

The gravamen of this matter is not merely the use by journalists of a breach of confidence (the Judge himself said that the breach might be very serious indeed) but the stealing of papers by a trusted person, perhaps an employee, from the BSC and the receiving of the stolen property by the television company. Granada's operation was grounded on criminality and so cannot claim the court's protection or favour.

Investigative journalism may well be a very good thing, as Lord Denning proclaims, but much of it is especially in the popular or sensationalist newspapers and on the television is for entertainment and amusement. There are those who like to be whipped into a fury at the contemplation of a real or imagined wrong or of the misdoings of others—only to forget their excitement an hour later—a sort of intellectual and spiritual masturbation. Your obedient servant,
B. D. J. MEEHAN,
206 Worple Road,
Wimbledon, SW20.
May 8.

Violent youth

From Mr D. G. Cummin
Sir, I have read with pleasure your report (May 6) that police at Brighton took away the bootcases from youths obviously looking for "boppers". Could not this sensible precaution be less restricted and the confiscation of the biggest bopper instrument of all, the motorbike?

Iran Embassy siege

From Mr J. W. Skillington
Sir, Without detracting from the very remarkable action of the SAS, I hope it will be made clear that we are not against the minority group to which the "gunmen" belonged, but only to their methods in this instance. I believe Mr Callaghan meant this when he expressed regret for all the deaths.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. SKILLINGTON,
20 Morley Street,
Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Theology rules, OK?

From Miss Maureen Cartwright
Sir, How sad if the Archbishop of Canterbury had to ask the Reverend Ian Graham-Orlebar (April 26) to get rid of his filly, Oque.

Yours faithfully,
M. CARTWRIGHT,
10 Park Hall Road, N2.
May 8.

Ghost writer

From Mr Derek Walters
Sir, If Radcliffe Hall is a pseudonym of Virginia Woolf (Bernard Levin piece, May 8) then whose is the body in Highgate Cemetery?

Yours,
DEREK WALTERS,
70 Milton Park,
Highgate, N6.
May 8.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 9: The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, this evening attended the Annual Dinner of the Saville Club at the Lansdowne Club, London.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 8: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon arrived at Heathrow Airport at 11.15 a.m. after a visit to Singapore. The Princess and her husband, Lord Snowdon, were met by the Lord Napier and Erskine.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 9: The Duchess of Kent, Chancery of the University of Leeds, today opened the Clinical Sciences Building at St James's Hospital and subsequently, as Patron of the British Ecological Association, visited the Association's North Regional Office at Leeds.

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LITERATURE AND RELIGION

An 'honest doubter' and the enduring Calvinist tradition

William Hale White (1831-1913), better known by his pseudonym Mark Rutherford, was a child of English Protestantism. The six novels for which he is now chiefly remembered are set almost exclusively within the ethos of the narrow nonconformist society of Bedford in which he spent his childhood, and against which he quickly rebelled. But although he has come to be regarded as an example of the nineteenth-century "honest doubter", the Calvinist "temper" of Bedford remained with him. Rutherford's end, indicative of the ability of that tradition to endure and adapt to the threatening world of Victorian industrial society.

An incident early in his life—his expulsion from theological college for opinions "respecting the authority of the Sacred Scriptures"—illustrates Rutherford's rejection of "dead, dry formulas" in a search for truth through a "renovation of teachings of Christ and his apostles". Learning from Coleridge and Wordsworth, in his first novel, *The Autobiography*, he set about

"substituting a new and living spirit for the old, dead, once alive, but gradually hardened, in all ages." Even if Calvinism, he wrote, "had been carved on tables of stone and handed down from heaven by the Almighty Hand, it would not have lived if it had not been found to agree more or less with the facts, and it was because it was a deduction from what nobody can help seeing that it was so vital."

Rutherford was convinced that at the heart of his inherited Calvinism lay an authentic expression of the universal experience of humanity, and his fiction is an attempt to give meaning to people's lives by interpreting them under the forms of perception which have risen historically to a Calvinist theology, now being strangled by a theoretic dogmatic structure. In his own life, and expressed in his fiction, he endeavored to find a way in which it seemed to him, were not only within his Christian past; a clear distinction between right and wrong (involving a profound awareness of

evil), and a redeemer who could save his heart and conscience. The depth of Rutherford's involvement in the nonconformist tradition is further suggested by his spare and economical literary style, appreciated by André Gide, which reflects the undervalued aesthetic quality of Calvinist culture: simplicity, sobriety and measure. Artistically, in his deliberate brevity and dryness, and also doctrinally, Rutherford was the heir of the eighteenth-century hymn-writing divines, Isaac Watts and Philip Doddridge.

In *The Autobiography*, Mark Rutherford admits to two enduring advantages in his religious education; a rigid regard for truth and a sense of duty. Although early in his life he cast off all formal ties with Christian doctrine and practice, Rutherford found the conditions of nineteenth-century industrial life and the discipline of routine and the acceptance of limitation.

David Jasper
Hatfield College,
Durham

Sapphire fetches record of £579,345

By Geraldine Norman
A Room at Sotheby's auctioneers' the highest auction price for a sapphire was sold a 66 carat step-cut stone of sapphire and emerald, valued at £579,345. It is the second time within the last year that a sapphire has fetched a record price. The stone was sold to a private collector for £579,345, a record for a sapphire. The stone was sold to a private collector for £579,345, a record for a sapphire.

The four-session sale of fine jewels held by Sotheby's in Zurich last week ended on Thursday with a total net of £2,644,300. About 30 per cent of the gross total was unsold, including most of the big diamonds. Sotheby's carried out the sale in Zurich, which is a tradition. It made a net total of £172,205, but 37 per cent of the gross total was unsold.

Company at the Mansion House last night. The Deputy Master, Mr. B. W. Gifford, and Mr. W. H. Davidson, the Deputy Master, were the guests of the evening. The Deputy Master, Mr. B. W. Gifford, and Mr. W. H. Davidson, the Deputy Master, were the guests of the evening.

Service dinners
The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire
The regimental dinner of The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire was held last night at the Grosvenor Hotel, London. The guests of the evening were the Deputy Master, Mr. B. W. Gifford, and Mr. W. H. Davidson, the Deputy Master, were the guests of the evening.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. Nairn and Lady Jane Ogilvy

The engagement is announced between Mr F. Nairn, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Nairn, of Glasgow, and Lady Jane Ogilvy, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Ogilvy, of Glasgow.

Mr S. F. Board and Miss A. M. Montgomery
The engagement is announced between Mr S. F. Board, eldest son of Mr and Mrs S. F. Board, of Glasgow, and Miss A. M. Montgomery, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. M. Montgomery, of Glasgow.

Mr J. E. Watson and Miss A. B. Belletts
The engagement is announced between Mr J. E. Watson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Watson, of Glasgow, and Miss A. B. Belletts, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Belletts, of Glasgow.

Mr C. C. V. Stevens and Miss D. S. Dove
The engagement is announced between Mr C. C. V. Stevens, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. C. V. Stevens, of Glasgow, and Miss D. S. Dove, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Dove, of Glasgow.

Mr J. L. Reece and Miss D. E. O. Carrott
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University news

Oxford

Appointments
The following appointments have been made for the coming year: Mr J. L. Reece, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Reece, of Glasgow, and Miss D. E. O. Carrott, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. O. Carrott, of Glasgow.

Mr J. E. Watson and Miss A. B. Belletts
The engagement is announced between Mr J. E. Watson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Watson, of Glasgow, and Miss A. B. Belletts, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Belletts, of Glasgow.

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Luncheon

European Atlantic Group and British Committee for Europe Day

The luncheon given yesterday at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, in honour of the European Atlantic Group and the British Committee for Europe Day, was presided over by Mr J. L. Reece, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Reece, of Glasgow, and Miss D. E. O. Carrott, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. O. Carrott, of Glasgow.

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Cricket

The first cricket Cup dinner

The first cricket Cup dinner, to celebrate the opening of the 1980 season of the Cricket Cup and to show a film about the competition, directed by Mr Aidan Crawley, was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, London, last night.

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The engagement is announced between Mr C. C. V. Stevens, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. C. V. Stevens, of Glasgow, and Miss D. S. Dove, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Dove, of Glasgow.

Mr J. L. Reece and Miss D. E. O. Carrott
The engagement is announced between Mr J. L. Reece, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. L. Reece, of Glasgow, and Miss D. E. O. Carrott, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. E. O. Carrott, of Glasgow.

Mr J. E. Watson and Miss A. B. Belletts
The engagement is announced between Mr J. E. Watson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Watson, of Glasgow, and Miss A. B. Belletts, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. Belletts, of Glasgow.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for June have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

1: The Queen will attend a reception to mark the diamond jubilee of the Royal Charter to the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy.

2: The Queen will visit the Home Office. The Queen will attend the dinner of the Académie des Sports, Paris.

3: The Queen will attend a garden party at the Royal Household to mark the golden jubilee of the Youth Hostels Association.

4: The Queen will present a new guidon to the Queen's Own Mercian Yeomanry, a Yeomanry regiment of the Household Cavalry, and will open the Fortune Centre at Bransgrove, Hampshire.

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OBITUARY

FIELD MARSHAL SIR G. H. BAKER

Former Chief of General Staff

Field Marshal Sir Geoffrey Harding Baker, GCR, CMG, CBE, MC, who died on May 8 at the age of 67, was Chief of the General Staff from 1968-71, and Master General of the Royal Artillery from 1970-75.

"George" Baker, as he was usually known, was the son of Colonel C. N. Baker, CBE, of the Indian Army. Born on June 20, 1912, and educated at Wellington College and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (where he was awarded the Sword of Honour as the best Cadet of his term), he joined the Royal Artillery in 1932.

He was serving in India when war broke out in 1939, and went with his regiment to the Western Desert and Eritrea. He was present at the battle of Keren and was awarded the MC for his services during the Abyssinian campaign.

Later, after a spell at the Middle East Staff College, he served on the staff of the Eighth Army and took part in the invasion of Sicily. He returned to Britain before the invasion of France, and served in North-West Europe with Headquarters 21st Army Group.

He enjoyed a high reputation as a staff officer, and was selected in 1955 for the key appointment of Director of Operations and Chief of Staff in Cyprus. His success in that appointment was rewarded with the CMC in 1957, and the same year he was made Commander, Royal Artillery of 7th Armoured Division in BAOR.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
investment and
finance,
pages 20 and 21

Stock markets	
FT Ind 436.5, down 0.2	
FT Gilt 67.47, down 0.07	
Sterling	
\$2.2675, down 1.83 cents	
Index 73.0, down 0.3	
Dollar	
Index 86.1, up 0.2	
DM 1.8085, up 1.55 pfng	
Gold	
\$512.50, down \$4	
Money	
3 mth sterling 17.4-17.5	
3 mth Euro \$ 114-115	
6 mth Euro \$ 117-118	

IN BRIEF

Moves for private stake in BR offshoots

The Government will be presenting its formal proposals and legislation to Parliament this year to enable them to carry out their policy of inviting private capital to participate in the Sea Link, hotels and property sections of British Railways.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, announced this in a short debate in the Commons yesterday. He said that the timetable for implementation of their policy would be "reasonably brisk" and there had been no difference of opinion between the Minister, Mr Norman Fowler, and Sir Peter Parker, the chairman of British Rail on the issue.

Continuing links between the railways and the various sections would be recognized in the Government's proposals.

Interest rate cut

The rate of interest on United Kingdom certificates of deposit used in payment of tax will be cut to 15.1 per cent from May 12, the Treasury says. The present rate is 16 per cent.

Talbot strike ends

A strike which stopped production and put more than 3,000 men temporarily out of work at the Talbot car plant, Llandovery, is over. The men voted at a mass meeting to resume production on Monday.

Bill trend reversed

The recent downward trend in the Treasury Bill rate was reversed at yesterday's weekly tender, with the average rate of discount at which bills were allotted rising from 16.0105 to 16.1475 per cent.

Lloyds voting plan

Lloyds Bank is asking its shareholders to vote on a scheme which will give one of the present systems which allows a maximum of 500 votes per holding, and prevents new shareholders voting for the first six months.

EEC textiles

Textile consumption in the EEC is likely to rise by only 1 to 1.5 per cent yearly over the next few years, according to the European Association of Clothing Industries and the Co-ordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the EEC.

German cost of living

West Germany's cost of living rose by 0.6 per cent in April, year-on-year rise of 5.8 per cent, the statistics office in Wiesbaden reported.

Turkish inflation

Turkey's inflation rate for the first quarter of this year was about 4.5 per cent, Mr Halil Basol, the trade minister, said in Ankara in an interview with several Turkish newspapers.

CBS chief resigns

Mr John D. Backe apparently has been forced to resign as president and chief executive officer of CBS. The media conglomerate issued a terse statement in New York saying that the 47-year-old executive had resigned.

Inflation slowdown in US may prompt moves to curb recession

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 9
US Economics Correspondent

The United States government today released the most hopeful inflation figures seen in a year and several large banks moved ahead once more to cut interest rates levels here.

The good news was somewhat offset by a prediction of significant rises in world oil prices by the head of the Exxon Corporation; forecasts by national business leaders of a severe recession; and a warning by Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that further falls in interest rates are going to depend on further progress in reducing inflation.

The Department of Labour announced that seasonally adjusted wholesale prices rose by 0.5 per cent in April. The last time these prices had increased by such a small amount was in May, 1979. Today's figures contrasted with the 1.4 per cent gain in these prices seen in March and gains of 1.5 per cent seen in both February and January.

An increasing number of private economists now fear that the Carter administration will switch its attention from fighting inflation to curbing the recession, given the improvement in the price picture and the mounting certainty that the recession will be deep.

Mr Philip Klutznick, the Commerce Secretary, predicted today that the recession may cut real gross national product by two to three per cent.

The Business Council, composed of leaders of the largest American companies, issued a report today predicting a severe slump and a most sluggish 1981 recovery from the slump. It suggested that President Carter might propose a \$25,000m counter-recession tax cut later this year. Mr Reginald Jones, the council chairman who is also the head of General Electric, predicted that unemployment would rise well above 8 per cent.

Mr Clifford Garvin, the head of Exxon, today said at a Business Council meeting that in the next year world oil prices could well rise by \$2 to \$3 per barrel to an average level of more than \$30 per barrel.

Mr Volcker noted at the Business Council session that he did not anticipate the administration proposing a tax cut. He refused to comment on when the Fed might lift its special consumer credit restrictions, but he stressed the measures, introduced on March 14, were temporary.

The slowdown in the upward pace of wholesale prices will soon lead to a moderation in consumer price increases. The current annual rate of consumer price rises is in excess of 18 per cent. The wholesale prices will in turn be influenced by price developments being seen now for semi-finished and crude goods and here there was especially encouraging news today.

The Department of Labour reported that semi-finished goods prices rose by only 0.1 per cent last month, while crude goods prices actually declined by fully 3.5 per cent. Wholesale food prices last month fell by 2.8 per cent, after gaining by 1.1 per cent in March. Wholesale energy prices in April rose by 3.8 per cent, after advancing in the previous two months by more than 7 per cent each month.

The Marine Midland Bank of New York today cut its mortgage lending rate from 16 per cent to 13 per cent and significant mortgage cuts have now been announced by quite a number of banks, following recent dramatic declines in short-term rates.

In the money market—the rate for Federal funds—banks borrow on very short term, the rate has fallen to 12 per cent, after rising to 14 per cent today. If the rate holds around this level and bankers expect that it will, then next week could see more prime rate reductions. The Chase Manhattan bank's prime is now at 17 per cent, while Citibank said today it was holding its prime at the moment at 17 1/2 per cent.

On Wall Street bankers predicted today that over the next four to six weeks short-term rates may fall a further 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. They agreed with the Business Council that the inflation rate, based on consumer prices, could well come down to around the 10 per cent level in the next few months and that it would be most difficult to bring it any lower.

Bank appeals for loan restraint to help US

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

The Bank of England has written to the main British and foreign banks operating in the United Kingdom and has asked them for restraint in lending to American credit institutions.

This comes after last month's request from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board to central banks of the major industrial countries asking them for help in enforcing the American dollar credit controls.

It is understood that most, if not all, central banks of the main industrial countries have responded positively.

The West German federal bank has already said that it is to comply with the American proposals. The Dutch and Japanese central banks have asked their banks to respond positively.

The Banque de France is reported as saying that for the present it will not follow the request. The Swiss National Bank is still sounding out opinion of its own and of foreign banks based in Switzerland.

The central banks have been considering the position for the past few weeks. The Bank of England said a few weeks ago that it was looking at ways of best responding to the American proposals.

It is not clear what practical effect the letter to the banks will have. Senior bankers in London said that they expect American banks in London to comply with the request. But there is nothing pre-emptive about the Bank of England's attitude.

If all the banks in western countries rigorously applied the Volcker proposals then, of course, some international financial transactions might be curtailed. The attempts by Grand Metropolitan Hotels to take over Liggett in the United States could, in theory, be made somewhat more difficult.

Paris talks to tackle oil shortages

Paris, May 9.—Western industrial nations and Japan are trying to set up a mechanism designed to prevent small and temporary oil supply shortages from developing into little crises.

Various schemes, sufficiently flexible to be implemented at very short notice, were discussed at a two-day meeting of the governing board of the International Energy Agency today.

The new mechanism is aimed at supplementing the existing oil emergency-sharing scheme which is activated only in the event of a seven per cent shortfall, the sources said.

The Japanese government has reversed its position and decided temporarily to allow trading houses and oil companies to pay \$35 a barrel for crude oil they import from Iran, industry sources said in Tokyo.

The \$35-a-barrel payment applies only to shipments made between April 1 and April 20 while negotiations on the Iranian demand to raise the oil price by \$2.5 a barrel to \$35 were in progress.

A Tokyo source suggested that the Japanese government might eventually decide to allow the companies to accept the \$35 price on a permanent basis.

Observers speculated that the Japanese acceptance may be connected to a joint project to complete a 730,000m yen (£1,372m) Iranian Petrochemical project, work on which was halted in March 1979, because of Iran's internal political turmoil. AP-DJ.

New car registrations down by 30 per cent

By Edward Townsend

After three months of record demand, the United Kingdom market for new cars has gone sharply into reverse. April registrations were almost 30 per cent lower than a year earlier.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said yesterday that the sudden deterioration in sales was "much as expected" and repeated its forecast that the total 1980 market would be about 1.5million against last year's record 1.7million.

Gloomier predictions at the beginning of the year put the 1980 total as low as 1.3million but the industry is now more confident following the first quarter's boom.

Registration figures published today show that over the first four months, sales totalled 617,390, a decline of only 3.21 per cent on the same period of last year. April sales were 145,657 against 161,798.

Despite the growing number of cars imported from the European factories of BL, Ford, Talbot and Vauxhall, imports in the four months accounted for 57.55 per cent of the market against 58.87 per cent a year ago.

BL's sales so far this year are 115,949 to give the state owned company 18.78 per cent of the market. This compares with sales of 134,277 (11.07 per cent) in January to April, 1979.

In April, BL sold 20,723 cars, a fall of 27 per cent on a year earlier, yet the company's market share for the month rose from 17.72 per cent to 18.07 per cent. Worst hit in April was BL's Jaguar Rover Triumph division, whose sales dropped to 3,601 from 6,528 a year earlier.

Ford maintained its market leadership with 32 per cent of sales in the four months, a record total of 197,537 cars, and for the fifth month in succession the Cortina, Escort and Fiesta took first three places in the sales league table.

Vauxhall sales for the four months were 144,477, a 49.30 per cent increase on the highest level for seven years. In April, Vauxhall's market share rose to 8 per cent against 6.3 per cent a year ago.

Sales of the PSA group, which includes Talbot, Citroen and Peugeot, declined in April to 11,010 (9.6 per cent) from 13,585 (11.49 per cent) in April 1979.

Pressure for research aid resisted

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

An indication that the Government intends to resist pressures to increase state aid for industrial research and development was given by Lord Trenchard, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, yesterday.

The National Economic Development Office, the TUC and others advocate that part of the revenue from North Sea oil should be used to fund development in high technology areas. Mr Lord Trenchard said that any increase in research aid would force his department to select core industries and that it was not well placed to "pick winners".

The methods which could be used to make a selection tended to rely on historical data, but the danger is that such a "conventional wisdom" would be out of date. Instead the Government would prefer to devote any surplus revenue into fiscal improvements, he said.

However, the intention was to continue the two microelectronics support schemes set up by the previous administration in 1978. One of these, the Microelectronics Industry Support

Programme, has seen its financial allocation cut from £70m over a five-year period to £55m. The other, the Microprocessor Awareness Programme, has retained its budget also of £55m to be spent over a three-year period.

Lord Trenchard was speaking at the annual conference of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, which also debated a discussion paper on European industrial investment. This has been compiled by Mr Michael Kilby, project planning manager of General Motors European Component Operations and a member of the ABCC's economic and industrial committee.

Mr Kilby believes that EEC industrial strategy as a whole needs to be reworked and brought up to date if Britain is not to lose out.

Trade rules need to be reviewed to take account of current conditions of relatively low demand, surplus capacity and surplus labour as well as other changes in the base conditions.

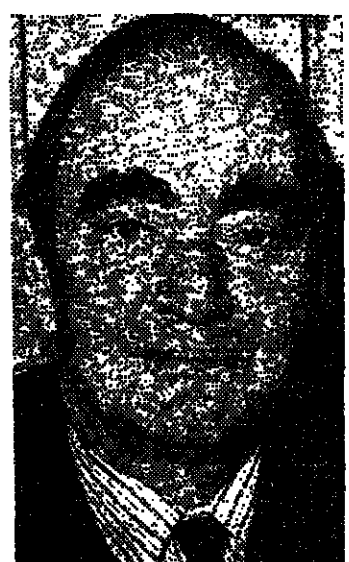
Mr Kilby says that far more attention needs to be paid to the transport penalties suffered by geographically per-

ipheral countries such as Britain and Italy. "Freedom of investment choice has favoured the central 'Golden Triangle' countries of Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland."

Transport and in-transit costs are critical for many companies. EEC finance for improving the United Kingdom transportation infrastructure could benefit the Community as a whole if it provided better ports, motorway links and a channel tunnel, argues Mr Kilby. "Even if the EEC financed the entire transport budget of the United Kingdom, it would be a relatively insignificant price to pay compared with the enormous industrial, economic and social advantages the 'Golden Triangle' countries have gained because of their privileged central position."

Because of the escalation in prices since 1973 the United Kingdom now needs a transport system "not merely equal but actually superior to that of our EEC partners."

"International marketing men do not like the idea of supplying the mainland of Europe from an island, particularly an island with a bad industrial relations track record for supply reliability. The marketing preference is to supply the island from the mainland. It is less expensive, less trouble, more reliable."



Lord Trenchard: "not well placed to pick winners".

£2m loss at Kitchen Queen

By Richard Adlen

Kitchen Queen, the kitchen furniture group, has run into a new difficulty with news of a £2m loss in the six months to February 22.

This compares with a forecast earlier this year that losses would be in the region of £300,000. Shares in the group, which came to the market only 18 months ago and touched 50p soon afterwards, slipped another 2p yesterday to 19p.

Also yesterday, the group revealed that it was selling its 47 retail outlets to Mr Stephen Boler, the Manchester businessman, for £2.2m. The group's book value.

Mr Leonard Morris, who became chairman on the departure of Kitchen Queen's founder, Mr Neville Johnson earlier this year, said last night that the retail division's loss of £1.5m had been the main reason for the overall deficit far exceeding the forecast.

But the original Di Lusso manufacturing division also plunged into a loss of £1.6m and only Maben Home Improvements, acquired last November, met its profits forecast of £1.2m.

Mr Morris said that in view of rationalization moves planned, bankers had agreed to continue to support the group, which by last October had run up debts of over £55m.

As part of the efforts to bring Kitchen Queen back into profit, Mr Morris and Mr James Benthams, the managing director, have agreed to the capitalization of loan notes of £1m which they received in part payment for their Maben company last year.

The capitalization could take the form of preference shares, to avoid Mr Morris and Mr Benthams' holdings rising above the 30 per cent level which would trigger a full bid under the takeover Panel rules.

Mr Morris said that by cutting back on manufacturing capacity—one of Di Lusso's three Manchester factories has already been shut—the group could be making "jolly good" profits next year.

"Nobody's arguing that we've got a very tough few months ahead," he added. "The company may be on its knees, but it was on its bloody back before this. Now we've just got to try and stand up."

A Stock Exchange inquiry is continuing into the sharp fall in Kitchen Queen's share price before it revealed that it had run into trouble in January.

Grand Met threatens whisky supply in battle for Liggett

Grand Metropolitan, the British hotel and drinks conglomerate, has gone on to the offensive in its attempt to take over Liggett, the American cigarette and drinks group, which is now planning a merger with Standard Brands.

Grand Metropolitan is threatening to end the franchise agreement between itself and Liggett's subsidiary, Paddington, which distributes J & B, America's best selling Scotch whisky, supplied by a Grand Metropolitan offshoot, International Distillers and Vintners (IDV).

IDV has notified Liggett, Paddington and Standard Brands that a change of control of Paddington by means of the proposed tender offer for Liggett by Standard will be deemed to be a transaction or course of action prejudicial to J & B Scotch whisky.

The threat—designed to thwart the mooted merger between Standard Brands and Liggett, since Paddington is a key profit contributor—came close after an order from the Securities Commissioner of South Carolina, allowing Grand Metropolitan to resume its tender offer at once.

This cash offer is of \$50 a share, or \$415m (£180m) in total, for all Liggett's common shares. However, it compares with Standard Brands' cash tender offer of \$65 a share or 45 per cent of Liggett's shares as a first stage, and an offer of one new share in a new convertible stock of Standard Brands for every remaining share in Liggett as a second stage to full merger. This offer

More jobs to go in steel town

By Our Industrial Staff

The depressed steel town of Port Talbot in West Glamorgan has been hit further by the collapse of the engineering construction company of T. Potter and Son and the possible loss of 700 jobs.

National Westminster Bank has appointed a receiver to the company whose vice chairman, Mr Derek Barnard, said yesterday that continued trading was dependent upon additional borrowings. The bank, however, had been unable to offer support.

Port Talbot is already suffering from the decision of the British Steel Corporation to curtail operations and cut 7,000 jobs at its Margam plant by the end of the year.

Mr Barnard said that Potter's troubles had been caused by high interest rates and the effects of the steel strike.

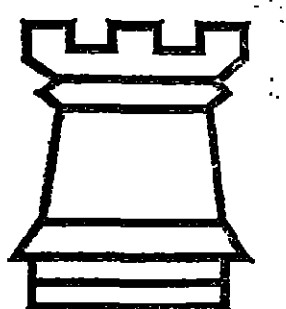
Another cutback announced yesterday will mean the loss of a further 200 jobs at Howard Rotavator's Halesworth and Harleston operations. The company is to close the Halesworth factory and concentrate production at Harleston.

The company said the reduction in operations was the result of declining demand for agricultural machinery, particularly overseas, and the lack of indications that world economic conditions would improve in the foreseeable future.

Nissan no buyer

Nissan Motor Company said in Tokyo it had no intention of buying a closed Ford assembly plant in New Jersey as reportedly suggested by a White House aide.

Sears Holdings Limited



Results for the year ended 31st January, 1980

	1979/80	1978/79
Turnover	£1,258	£1,103
Group profits before taxation	92.8	92.0
Group profits after taxation	64.8	54.0
Dividend	17.9	12.9
Added to reserves	44.6	40.1

Turnover exceeded £1.25 billion, an increase of 14% over 1978/79.

Earnings per share 7.0p (5.9p).

Dividend up from 1.44p to 2.0p per share, an increase of 39%, covered 3.5 times.

Copies of the 1979/80 Annual Report and Accounts will be available from 30th May 1980 and may be obtained from The Secretary, 40 Duke Street, London W1M 6AN.

Forty-four bids for 'early bird' and regional franchises Scrambling for breakfast TV

The late Lord Thomson's remark that a television franchise is a licence to print money seems to be as true today as when he first said it during the 1950s, judging by the hopefuls who yesterday announced themselves as contenders for the licences due to run from January 1982.

The 44 applicants scrambling for 15 regional franchises and a possible licence for breakfast television have undertaken a raise, between them, risk capital of approaching £400m in order to get on the air. The potential investors range from trade unions to pension schemes, from the pop record group Chrysalis to Nottinghamshire County Council.

Despite concern in the television industry of an approaching advertising recession, high initial costs for any consortium which wins a franchise from an existing holder, and difficulties over the introduction of new broadcasting technology, backing for the consortium has been readily forthcoming.

A number of newspaper groups are involved in bids. Read International's Daily Record is involved in the Caledonia consortium which is attempting to take away the re-

gion now held by Scottish Television. Haymarket Publishing and three local newspaper groups are part of the Television South consortium fighting against Southern Television; and The Observer, The Guardian, and The Economist are shareholders in AMTV, one of the contenders for the breakfast channel.

Pearson Longman, owner of the Financial Times and Penguin Books, is the principal shareholder in AM Television, another group interested in breakfast television. Morgan Gramplan and Express Newspapers have interest in a further breakfast bid, Daybreak Television, in which Lord Grade's ACC, holding company of the existing channel ATV, has a 15 per cent stake.

Courtaulds Pension Fund and Nottinghamshire County Council are among the backers of Mercia Television which is doing battle with ATV in the Midlands. The third contender for the area is Midlands TV, which has the investment company, Touche Remnant among its supporters.

One group which is not revealing publicly the identity of its backers is London Independent Television, headed by

former television compere Mr Hughie Green which, much to the industry's surprise, has put in bids for both London franchises at present held by Thames and London Weekend Television.

Mr Green said last night that the capitalization of the company would be £30m, but added: "We have to keep that (the identity of the backers) absolutely under wraps because it is part of the bid which has gone into the IBA and is now their property. These people are highly reputable in their field, which is chiefly entertainment."

The bid is thought to have the lowest estimate of working capital is Morning Television, headed by Mr Michael Townsend a Thames Television producer supported by a number of unnamed BBC and ITV executives. It hopes to win the breakfast channel with an initial capitalisation of £4.8m, 50 per cent from institutional investors including insurance companies and pensions funds, 25 per cent from individual founding members, and a further 25 per cent to come from future share sales.

David Hewson

PRICE CHANGES

Rises		
Ampol Pet	5p to 57p	
Nitrate Exp	10p to 141p	
Dunlop	4p to 67p	
Klucres	13p to 405p	
10 1/2	55p to 610p	
Falls		
Bilton Percy	14p to 221p	
Brooks Group	7p to 24p	
Castlefield	13p to 44p	
Howard & Wynd	10p to 5p	
Mincro	9p to 23p	

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	2.05	2.02	Norway Kr	11.62	11.12
Austria Sch	30.55	28.80	Portugal Esc	113.00	107.00
Belgium Fr	70.90	66.50	South Africa Rd	2.10	1.96
Canada \$	2.71	2.64	Spain Pta	164.00	157.00
Denmark Kr	13.25	12.78	Sweden Kr	9.85	9.55
Finland Mk	8.50	8.40	Switzerland Fr	3.97	3.75
France Fr	9.85	9.45	US \$	2.33	2.27
Germany DM	98.00	93.00	Yugoslavia Dnr	50.50	47.50
Greece Dr	11.40	10.95			
Hongkong \$	11.40	10.95			
Ireland P	1.14	1.10			
Italy Lit	1985.00	1890.00			
Japan Yen	355.00	345.00			
Netherlands Gld	4.71	4.65			

Grouse

Building Societies

Watch those rates, Government says

TERM SHARE RATES

Maximum additional interest over basic share rate (10.5 per cent) recommended by the Building Societies Association.

Year	%
1	+0.25
2	+0.50
3	+1.00
4	+1.50
5	+2.00

This is, of course, precisely what the building societies have been doing in recent years, not entirely to the satisfaction of the movement's hard-bards, who still like to hark back to the days when societies offered a simple service with a single basic rate to investors. But, as building societies have moved more and more into the public eye and taken an ever-increasing share of national savings and wider role in the economy, it seems futile

e rates, nt says

the rate of interest which should be paid on term shares. Mr. Leonard Williams, present chairman of the Building Societies' Association and chief general manager of the National Building Society, is the arch-exponent of term shares — not alone in feeling strongly that the present system, whereby the BSA recommends the rate which should be paid on term shares, is wrong and that societies should be able to pitch their own rates.

Margaret Stone

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH

WOULD YOU SWITCH
EATING FOR
POOL?

Koss

Round-up

Yields on income bonds fall

The new feature is a "top up" facility which can be arranged without having to apply for a completely new bond. This has certain tax

advantages, notably for the chargeable gain when the bond is finally encashed. Top-slicing will be calculated on the number of years since the bond began, irrespective of the fact that some of it may have been built up later.

● National Westminster Bank has become the first clearing bank to issue an offshore bond fund, the International Bond Fund. Based in Jersey the fund will aim for a high level on income. The portfolio will be spread over different currencies, investment in international bonds and other fixed interest securities

Boundary wall problem • Transfer tax

Last May a builder gave esti-

mates for £2,000 each for myself and three neighbours, to

On the other hand, if you make use of the plans submitted by him, he would be entitled to a reasonable fee for their preparation on the basis of *quantum meruit*. He would not, however, be entitled to charge interest.

Is there any way in which I can arrange insurance cover on my life without getting involved with capital transfer tax—in respect of either the premiums which I pay towards the policy or the benefits payable at my death?

It depends who you wish to

I am a full-time hospital doctor. Would you anticipate that my pension at retirement will be adequate, or should I be thinking of making arrangements to supplement it? (JG, Glasgow)

In very broad terms, if you retire after 35 years service

you may find that the pension which you receive is about half your final earnings. If you are in full-time employment with the NHS (and do not have any private earnings), you cannot make supplementary pension arrangements, with tax relief on the contributions, but you could arrange a life assurance

could arrange a life assurance policy to mature at retirement. The maturity value of the policy could be used to purchase an annuity (from whichever office is offering the best terms at the time) to provide a supplementary pension for life. Why not have a word with the Medical Insurance Agency, or one of the other insurance broking organizations

The supplier appears to have no defence in law to your claim for compensation. When you ordered the wing mirror to be fitted, the supplier, by implication, undertook to fit them in a workman-like manner. The fitting was done with our due care because the workman failed to observe the

The only time limit is that you must bring proceedings against the dealer within six years of the date the damage (that is, the rust) first

appeared. You should stress that you are not claiming under the manufacturer's warranty which relates to defects in the vehicle itself. Your claim against the dealer is not based on the warranties as to quality and fitness implied by the Sale of Goods Act. Your claim is simply under common law for faulty workmanship.

Unit trust performance

The tables show the value on May 1 of £100 invested 12 months (A) and three years ago (B), income reinvested and based on current offer prices.

GROWTH	A	B
M & G Cony Growth	129.4	185.7
Midland Railway Spec Siss	129.4	185.7
M & G Magnium	124.1	182.0
Bridge Capital	112.7	178.1
Tarpet/Professional	110.4	163.0
London/Scottish Cap	109.2	163.0
Henderson/Cap Gr	107.9	199.7
Britannia Professional	106.7	219.6
Schroder Wags/Cap	102.5	139.0
Midland Railway	102.3	178.4
Bishopshead Prog	103.7	169.4
M & G/Compuno Gr	102.0	172.9
Arbuthnot Capital	101.6	155.5
Midland Railway	99.2	192.0
Midland Drayton Cap	99.7	124.1
Britannia Growth	99.7	124.1
Baring Bros Stratton	99.6	133.2
Midland Railway	99.6	133.2
Royal Trust Capital	98.8	248.8
Nat West/Capital	98.6	132.7
London/Scottish Cap	98.6	132.7
Target/Growth	97.2	156.7
Schroder Wags/Cap	97.2	164.2
Hill Samuel/Capital	96.9	143.5
Perpetual Growth	96.5	172.7
Perpetual Group Gr	96.5	212.4
Stewart British Cap	96.3	175.4
Barclays/Unit Cap	96.3	161.0
Midland Railway	95.9	139.3
A. Gibbs Mkt Ldrs	95.9	139.3
Antony Gibbs Tech	95.4	143.5
Midland Railway	95.0	132.7
London/Scottish Cap	95.1	221.0
Gartmore Inssd Acgs	94.9	138.2
T & V/Guandgr Gr	94.8	137.8
London/Scottish Cap	94.8	137.8
Cabot Capital	94.6	139.6
A-Hamro/Abck	94.5	149.6
Schlesinger Ntl Yield	94.4	113.4
London/Scottish Cap	93.4	135.6
Antony Gibbs Growth	94.1	153.4
Barclays/Unitcapn Cap	94.1	149.1
Antony Gibbs Private	94.1	153.4
London/Scottish Cap	93.4	135.6
Britannia Cap Capital	92.8	157.1
Trustee Svngs Bk/Gen	92.7	154.8
London/Scottish Cap	92.6	125.2
Arbuthnot Growth	92.5	133.9
Antony Gibbs Acct	92.5	133.9
London/Scottish Cap	91.4	131.0
Capel Capital	91.0	140.7
Barclays Capital	90.0	143.0
Britannia Nat High Inc	90.6	185.7
Cabot Capital Divs	90.6	185.7
Ridgfield Income	90.5	90.5
Framlington Income	90.5	90.5
Lloyds Income	89.7	89.7
London/Scottish Cap	89.7	89.7
Great Winchester	89.7	89.7
M & G Extra Yield	89.2	89.2
Cabot Extra Income	89.2	89.2
London/Scottish Cap	89.2	89.2
Canlife Income	89.0	89.0
Antony Gibbs Ext Inc	8.9	8.9
T & G Wickmore Div	8.9	8.9
London/Scottish Cap	8.9	8.9
Albena Income	8.3	8.3
S & P/High Yield	8.1	8.1
London/Scottish Cap	8.1	8.1
Frescon/High Dist	7.8	7.8
Marlton/High Yield	7.7	7.7
Carroll High Yield	7.7	7.7
Lloyds High Income	7.6	7.6
Target/Income	7.6	7.6
Grieson/Barr H Yd	6.5	6.5
Gartmore Income	6.4	6.4
London/Scottish Cap	6.4	6.4
Oceanic/High Income	6.3	6.3
Abby/Income	6.3	6.3
Arbuthnot High Yield	6.3	6.3
London/Scottish Cap	6.3	6.3
Nat West/Ext Income	6.3	6.3
Target Extra Income	6.3	6.3
Barclays High Yield	6.3	6.3
London/Scottish Cap	6.3	6.3
Chiefain High Yield	6.3	6.3
James Finlay High Inc	6.3	6.3
London/Scottish Cap	6.3	6.3
British Life Dividend	6.3	6.3
A-Hamro High Yield	6.3	6.3
S & P/High Return	6.3	6.3
Quilt Mgt/Quadrant Inc	6.3	6.3
Gartmore Extra Inc	6.3	6.3
London/Scottish Cap	6.3	6.3
Arbuthnot High Inc	6.3	6.3
Chiefain Inc & Gr	6.3	6.3
Guigmore High Inc	6.3	6.3
M & G/High Inc	6.3	6.3
Anscher & Inc Mthly	6.3	6.3
Schlesinger Ext Inc	6.3	6.3
London/Scottish Cap	6.3	6.3
Nel/Netcap High Inc	6.3	6.3
Choulerton Income	6.3	6.3
London/Scottish Cap	6.3	6.3
Capr Wall/Extra Inc	6.3	6.3

Nat West/Growth	89.4	171.5		
New York Equiry	89.5	128.8		
ABV/Capital	89.5	139.5		
Gartmore British	89.4	198.9		
Wilder Growth	88.8	122.0		
First Northough	87.6	128.8		
A-Hamro's Seas/Earn	87.9	130.0		
Uster/Growth	2.7	121.3		
Arduoth Clanes	82.4	125.3		
B & C/Sys	82.4	125.3		
Lad Wall Cap	7.8	106.6		
Choularton Growth	70.9	113.4		

D		E	
DISCRETIONARY	98.0	204.4	
Midland Dryden Inc	96.5	156.1	
M & G/Dividend	96.4	154.9	
Mutual/Income	96.3	140.5	
Knightwot Bnsn H Yld	95.3	146.5	
Mayflower Income	94.8	143.2	
Ward Conv Income	94.4	139.0	
Allyd/Hgh	94.4	139.0	
A-Hamro Equity Inc	93.6	151.7	
Tyndall Scottish Inc	93.5	151.1	
British/American	93.5	152.7	
C/R/H Income	93.5	152.7	
Seridge Income	93.1	152.3	
Kowest High Yield	91.9	130.5	
Russell Sngls Gr/Lac	92.2	143.9	
Warner Invest/Income	92.2	131.4	
North Atlantic	92.2	131.4	
Prior Life/High Inc	91.8	140.0	
Barclays/Unic Ext Inc	91.8	148.3	
Charoledge Wagn/Inc	91.7	161.7	
J & P/Scotfields	91.5	130.5	
Capel Income	91.4	153.4	
C/Vgrd Hgh Yld	91.3	146.4	
Hiddle Mountain Hn	91.2	146.2	
Schlesinger Income	91.1	146.2	
Ward Growth	91.0	146.2	
Xcorst Trust Income	90.7	122.3	
Tyndall Income	90.7	136.0	

F		G	
GENERAL			
F.T. All Shares Ind	92.9		
F.T. Ind Ord Index	93.7		
Equity	93.7		
Craigmont Recov	115.0		
Friars House	108.2		
M & C Smaller Cos	107.0		
Archway Fund	105.7		
Conf Growth Unit	105.0		
B'cyals/Unif Prof As	104.6		
M & C/Second	103.9		
Leu Capital	102.3		
Key Small Cos Fund	103.2		
Target/Equality	102.8		
New Crf Small Cos	102.0		
Yield Growth	101.0		
K'wort Ben Unit Fnd	101.1		
A-Hamro Small Cos	101.0		
Nel/Norfolk	100.8		
Graveland Shield	100.4		
Criverson/Barron	100.4		
Oceana, General	100.2		
Altery Accuracy	99.4		
Alben	99.4		
T & G/Genl	98.2		
T & G/General	98.5		
Brishia Lnc Earn	98.2		
Brishia Life Balanced	98.3		
T & G/Coleman	98.1		
Oceanic/Growth	98.1		
Invest Performance	98.1		
Family Fund	97.9		
Target Special Sit	97.8		
Lloyds Life Equity	97.4		
Ward Growth	97.4		
Reliance Opportunity	97.1		
K'wort Ben Small Co	96.7		
Allied/Funds	96.6		
Anderson	96.6		
Ward Growth	96.6		
A-Hamro/Recov Sit	96.5		
Allied/Growth & Inc	96.0		

134.6	Vanguard Trustee	95.8	223.7	P & P Ebrg Enrgy Ind	137.7	190.1
134.6	Brown Shipley Fund	95.8	132.7	Britannia Commd Sh	135.6	237.7
134.6	Rowan Securities	95.6	165.9	Gartmore Commodity	133.5	195.9
134.6	Guardrail	95.3	160.4	New Court Enrgy Res	127.2	—
134.6	G & A Units	95.2	153.6	Target Commodity	134.1	200.6
134.6	S P/Pls/Share	94.7	152.7	S P/Commodity	Sh 122.6	211.1
134.6	B/Clays/Unit Trustee	94.6	154.2	M & G/Com & Gen	120.6	191.9
134.6	Mutual/Blue Chip	94.4	135.5	ommod	—	—
134.6	S P/UK Equity	94.4	158.9	Mland Drvtn Com	111.1	207.1
134.6	College	94.4	158.9	Aldt/Mts-Min&Com	115.9	189.9
134.6	Arbuthnot Small Cos	94.4	138.9	Arbuthnot Com Sh	114.1	187.9
134.6	Pelican Units	94.1	171.0	—	—	—
134.6	Quilter/Mgmt/Qual	94.0	149.9	OVERSEAS	A	B
134.6	B/Clays/Unit General	93.8	162.3	Henderson/Australian	163.3	201.9
134.6	Investment Domest	93.8	162.3	M & G/European	139.8	199.9
134.6	B/Clays Unicorn 500	93.8	181.5	Barclay/Unif Aust	134.8	199.9
134.6	Key Equity and Gen	93.6	143.2	Chieftain Inter	134.9	127.9
134.6	Hill Samuel/British	93.5	138.1	M & G/Far Eastern	136.0	192.9
134.6	McLachlan	93.4	138.8	International Foreign	130.4	192.9
134.6	M & G/Trustee	93.4	151.4	Britannia N Amc	124.1	141.9
134.6	A-Hambro/Fund	93.2	152.5	G.T. Far East & Gen	116.7	—
134.6	Emson & Dudley	93.0	132.3	Chieftain Overseas	115.6	—
134.6	Trades Union Units	92.9	151.9	Security Setl Gr	115.4	132.9
134.6	Joyce Bonded	92.9	151.9	Chieftain Gr	115.4	132.9
134.6	Pearl Trust	92.7	134.2	Bishopsgate Inter	114.2	156.9
134.6	British Life	92.7	141.6	Janes Finlay Inter	114.1	127.9
134.6	Mutual/Security Plus	92.6	141.6	A-Hambro/Pacific	114.1	133.9
134.6	Mayflower General	92.6	132.2	Chieftain Sec & Int	114.1	133.9
134.6	T & W/Vickmore	92.3	139.6	Intel Pacific	113.0	—
134.6	Crecent Reserves	92.1	139.2	M & G/European	112.8	134.1
134.6	Scottish Equit Unit	91.7	139.0	Grieverson/Endeavour	112.8	136.1
134.6	Ed & Co's	91.4	142.4	Arbigo Amc & Gen	108.9	136.1
134.6	Hill/Samuel Security	91.4	135.7	S & P/8th Asia	112.2	—
134.6	Allied/British Ind	91.1	147.6	Craigsmount Canadian	109.9	—
134.6	Alfred/E & I D'ment	91.0	157.9	Omico/Overseas	109.3	122.1
134.6	West/Prest/Port Inv	90.1	144.9	Arbigo Amc & Gen	108.9	136.1
134.6	Minster	89.7	144.9	G. T. International	108.0	174.1
134.6	Prudent/Prudrst	89.7	144.9	Target/Pacific	107.4	102.1
134.6	Canlife General	89.5	138.0	Mayflower Inter	107.2	—
134.6	Investment Grs Trust	89.5	138.0	W & W/Schm/O'Leas	107.2	131.9
134.6	Barclay Trust	89.3	149.4	Schlager US Smi Cos	106.7	—
134.6	B/Clays/Unicorn Rec	89.1	169.1	S & P/US Growth	105.6	100.2
134.6	M & G/Cumberland	88.6	128.3	Antony Gibbs Amer	105.6	100.2
134.6	Investment Ldr	88.4	141.2	Chieftain Amc	105.6	116.9
134.6	Oceanic/Recovery	88.3	141.2	Ridgfield Inter	105.3	94.4
134.6	T & C/Barbian	88.2	140.4	Schlesinger Inter	104.9	118.9
134.6	T & G/Buckingham	87.9	119.1	Bridge International	104.8	130.1
134.6	Investment Grs Ch	87.9	119.1	W & W/Schm/O'Leas	104.8	130.1
134.6	Abbey/General	87.4	136.2	Brit Inter Grwth	104.5	128.4
134.6	Oceanic/Indec	87.4	139.5	A-Hambro Inter	104.3	113.7
134.6	Intel Inc & Growth	86.4	121.7	T. G. US & General	104.1	115.0
134.6	Investment Grs	86.4	121.7	Schlager American	104.1	115.0
134.6	Britannia Spec Sits	86.0	154.3	Chieftain Amc	103.0	92.2
134.6	Henderson/Inc & Ass	85.5	147.6	Gartmore Far East	102.5	127.5
134.6	Schlesinger UK Gr	84.1	179.8	Britannia N Amc	102.5	105.9

B		A		B		Lloyds World Growth	
FINANCIAL						Cabot Amer Smi Cos	100.9
						NPI Oresmas	100.7
154.1	Barclays/Unif Fin	113.3	192.9			S & P/Universal Ght	100.5
114.3	Schlesinger Prop Sh	105.8				S & P/Sel Inter	100.4
166.5	Target/Invest Trst	100.2	208.4			Midday	100.3
						Midday/Fran East	100.4
						Franklington World	100.2
						Franklington World Growth	100.2
						Arbuthnot N Amercn	100.0
						Garmouth American	99.4
						Henderson Invest	99.4
						L & C Inter Gen	99.2
						M & G/American	99.1
						Franklington American	98.2
						Stewart Amer Fnd	98.9
						Stewart Amer Euro	98.0
						Barclays/Unif World	96.6
						Mid Day Japan	96.0
						Crescent/Lon & Br	95.6
						Greaves Inter	95.6
						Capel N American	95.3
						Robinson/Intl Inter	94.8
						Rowan American	94.0
						Craigmont Nth Amer	93.3
						Henderson/Nth Amer	92.9
						Hill Samuel/Dollar	92.7
						Burclay/Intl Amer	89.9
						Nat West/Univer Fnd	89.5
						Hill Samuel/Inter	88.1
						P & O World Growth	87.8
						M & G/Japan	87.3
						Mid Day O'seas	86.2
						James Finlay Eur Fia	85.8
						Investment Tokyo	85.1
						G. T. Japan Gen	84.9
						Henderson/Fran East	83.9
						S. P. Japan European	83.1
						M. J. Japan	82.6
						Stag/Euro	82.5
						Govett/Stockholders	81.5
						Mid Day American	78.7
							66.4

Figures supplied by Plutonium Securities, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

Barclays Bank Limited

Annual General Meeting

An Ordinary Resolution as set out in the Notice of Meeting was passed whereby the capital of the Company was increased to £360 million by the creation of 45 million new Ordinary shares of £1 each to be converted into Ordinary stock as and when issued and fully paid up.

(2) to increase the aggregate nominal amount of Ordinary stock which may hereafter be issued under the 1974 Profit Sharing Scheme (as amended), the 1979 Profit Sharing Scheme and any other share option or share incentive scheme of the Company (including any stock to be issued under the 1974 Profit Sharing Scheme and the 1979 Profit Sharing Scheme for the Scheme Year 1979) to £18,104,815.

A Vote of Thanks to the Staff and to the Chairman for presiding at the Meeting was proposed by Mr. N. Goodison and the Chairman responded.

BARCLAYS 
REGISTERED OFFICE:
54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON EC3N 3AH, REG. NO. 48839.

A Special Resolution as set out in the Notice of Meeting was passed to alter the Articles of Association of the Company to take account of the increase

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

A matter of presentation

Filing in your tax return and providing supporting accounts is an exercise in the art of clear communication. You (or your accountant) should therefore not only be knowledgeable about tax—you must also be able to present the information clearly and know what sort of questions the Inspector of Taxes would be likely to ask. Nowhere in the tax return are the skills of presentation and communicating generally more important than in the section for self-employed earnings. Just consider the enormous variety of trades, businesses, or professions you could have—from lecturing on Chinese pottery or being a partner in an international firm of lawyers to running a part-time odd job gardening business as sole trader.

If the Inspector of Taxes does not understand the nature of your work, then he may not easily accept your figures. Of course, once he does know your business, you should bear in mind that his wide and continuing experience of many different taxpayers will have given him a shrewd insight into the kinds of expenses you will have incurred and even the overall profit margins you should be making.

The first step is to calculate the gross income; you can then go on to make the various deductions from income in order to arrive at the level of your taxable profits.

Self-employed people are generally taxed on the basis of the income they earned in the previous year, so you would be subject to tax in 1980-81 according to the income that you received in your accounting period ending in 1979-80. Your accounting period could coincide with the tax year itself

—April 6, 1979, to April 5, 1980—or it could be for example, January 1, 1979, to December 31, 1979.

Generally speaking, the best date on which to end an accounting period is April 30, because it gives you a cashflow advantage where profits are consistently growing each year: it also gives you more time for preparing your return.

The figure of business or professional profits that you include in your return is made up of total earnings less allowable expenses which have to be incurred wholly and exclusively for business purposes. Remember also that there are several types of expenditure which are specifically not allowable, including most gifts or entertaining.

Since the level of your expenses will usually be the area subject to closest scrutiny, it is in your interest to set out the amounts under the right headings—heat, light, electricity, travel, secretarial help, new materials and so on. For, if there has been a drastic change in the relationship of expenses to income or your accounts are in some way not typical, the Inspector may want to know the facts behind your figures. He may also want to be able to compare trends year by year.

You will certainly want to avoid becoming involved in tedious and time-consuming correspondence with the Inland Revenue; so it is worth trying to follow two basic rules. First, be consistent in allocating your expenses under the various headings; for instance, you should try to avoid putting entertainment in with travel or vice versa. Secondly, if you think that the Inspector of Taxes might raise a question

about an item, such as much lower income or a higher category of expenses, consider pre-empting his question with a brief explanatory note.

Capital expenditure on such things as certain buildings, machinery or plant (including books and other equipment) may also be allowable, but only if it qualifies for capital allowances, which means in most cases that all the expenditure can be set against income immediately. With cars the allowance is restricted to 25 per cent (up to £2,000) a year.

Do not forget to claim all the reliefs and deductions to which you may be entitled. A valuable deduction of 25 per cent is available if you went abroad for business purposes for at least 30 days in the year ending April 5, 1980.

In general, it is good practice to try and look at your return as if you were the Inspector of Taxes himself—asking the questions that he would ask—about stock levels, turnover, increased overseas travel and gross margins. In fact, some firms of accountants make a practice of including a brief "schedule of observations" volunteering background information. It saves time on letters and may even help stave off the ever present threat of a full Inland Revenue investigation.

But do not forget, you are responsible for the accuracy of the information included in the return and you will have to sign it—even if an accountant completes the form itself.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey

Ultramar starts year with leap of 150pc

By Catherine Gunn

Ultramar has made a strong start in 1980 with first-quarter profits up 150 per cent at £31.5m, and net profits more than doubled to £18.8m—though stock-market expectations after 1979's bumper fourth quarter, and the shares eased to 672p.

First-quarter sales rose 114 per cent to £223.8m, despite a drop in oil sales from 280,900 barrels a day, to 203,600, because of reduced crude supplies. Ultramar has repaid £34m, and raised £1.8m, of long-term debt, bringing its total long-term borrowings down to £44.1m. A \$48m loan by Ultramar Bank Ltd, through its Canadian subsidiary, has been retained till 1985, though reducing every quarter by £2.7m.

Indonesia provided almost two-fifths of profits in the first quarter, thanks to high LNG prices. Discussions on a contract that could double the size of Ultramar's LNG plant continue. In Canada, the group is seeking assurances that adequate supplies of West Canadian crude will come to its East Canadian refinery, to make the proposed C\$130m installation of a coker-cracker. Higher prices for higher-priced, lighter petroleum from the crude—worthwhile.

Meanwhile, with heavy oil prices down, the group pursued higher-margin sales in the first quarter in preference to volume.

Stock markets

Equities dull but gilts steadier

Oils were the main feature yesterday in an otherwise dull end-of-account session, already upset by the decision not to cut MLR and some disappointing banking figures.

Equities were again quiet. However, gilts managed to apply the brake on Thursday's sharp falls in reaction to the Chancellor's statement on interest rates, so that, by the close most prices were unchanged on the day throughout the list. Even the new "tap" Treasury 13½ per cent, 1992, closed at 102½ after starting at 102 and attracting little interest.

Equities came in for another quiet session with a total absence of business reported by most dealers. Only new-time buying and an optimistic outlook towards the new three-week-long account enabled the FT index to close no more than 0.2 point at 435.6, after being 2.2 down at 2 pm.

In blue chips, short-time working lopped 3p from Distillers, while the go-ahead for the Liggins bid clipped 2p from Grand Met at 124p.

The increased sugar price put 5p on British Sugar at 186p and 3p on Tate & Lyle at 126p. Speculative demand lifted Lyle Shipping 7p to 231p, Hall Bros 10p to 176p and Ladbroke 6p to 151p. A cash injection gave Polly Peck a 4p lift to 41p, but profit-taking knocked Sotheby P.B. 7p to 433p. Shares of Brocks Group plunged 7p to 24p in a dull market.

Recent figures continued to upset Whesoe 4p lower at 46p

among those to finish ahead were Berkeley 10p to 175p, KCA Int 44p to 88p, Carless Capel 2p to 140p, Century Oils 10p to 141p and Clyde Pet 43p to 543p following favourable comment. But a cash injection, share split and change of name left Siebens 20p off at 820p, while Burmah eased 1p to 210p.

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Recent figures continued to upset Whesoe 4p lower at 46p

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Int or Fin	1.0(0.5)	0.22(0.07)	—	—	—	—
Int or Fin	9.9(9.4)	0.7(0.18)	1.9*(0.22)*	0.1(0.1)	—	0.1(0.1)
John Crowther (F)	7.05(6.06)	0.28(0.04)	—	0.76(0.73)	26/6	0.76(0.73)
Cumulus Inv (I)	—	0.02(0.03)	0.35(0.45)	—	—	—
Edinburgh Gen (F)	0.76(0.53)	0.10(0.01)	0.47(Nil)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
Garner Scot (F)	39.8(31.6)	1.4(1.3)	12.8(15.0)	3.8(3.0)	4/7	6.3(5.0)
G. R. Hedges (I)	14.2(12.5)	1.5(1.4)	—	1.6(1.4)	3/7	—
1928 Trust (F)	—	2.4(1.9)	4.52(3.4)	3.8(3.3)	—	4.43(3.3)
Richards (I)	6.2(5.9)	0.04(0.03)	0.4(0.13)	0.3(0.3)	30/5	—
Sumner (F)	2.2(2.0)	0.14(0.07)	—	—	—	—
Ulster TV (I)	2.7(2.3)	0.17(0.02)	—	—	—	—
Usher Walker (F)	6.4(5.5)	0.29(0.21)	8.6(7.4)	2.78(2.33)	3/7	4.06(3.6)
Weeks (F)	10.7(8.9)	0.17(0.8)	0.4(0.11)	0.9(0.86)	—	1.6(1.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * = Loss. † = Net.

Oil pushes Tricentral to £11.7m in first quarter

By Rosemary Unsworth

Tricentral's first-quarter results, published on the day of its annual meeting, were slightly ahead of market expectations, with pretax profits of £11.7m compared with £12.2m last time. Rising oil sales boosted turnover by 45 per cent to £66m during the period.

The profits increase came mainly from the group's 9.7 per cent interest in the Thistle Field. A recent revaluation of reserves there, made to support the issue of 12.5 million shares in the United States shows that these amount to 470 million barrels, compared with the group's own estimate of 450 million, although the operator puts the figure much higher at 522 million.

Oil and gas production in the United Kingdom rose from £2m last year to £9.2m, while the

group's North American gas and oil activities increased from £376,000 to £459,000. Demand restrictions and mechanical problems at a gas field in Montana cut production.

The group's car division result was substantially worse than in the corresponding quarter, despite record new vehicle registrations. Satisfactory sales were offset by reduced margins, and the used car and hire markets were weaker than a year ago. The performance of the chassis developments workshop reflected the engineering dispute, and the recent steel strike.

Tricentral is still making losses in continental Europe and although these have dropped from £300,000 to £71,000 in the first quarter, the group is not optimistic about breaking even.

Vaux heads for another peak year

By Our Financial Staff

Sunderland-based Vaux Breweries is heading for a fresh record to top last year's £8.26m. Mr Paul Nicholson, chairman, said he expected the improvement with the announcement of an increase in profits from £2.69m to £2.72m in the 24 weeks to March 13. Turnover rose from £38.2m to £40.8m.

The net proceeds of the £21m deal to sell Vaux's Scottish operations to Allied Breweries have been used to pay off short-term debt and the rest is in gilts or term deposits. The saving of finance charges thanks to the sell-off will be the key to a second half increase and the record year. The interim dividend is raised from 2.63p gross to 3.16p.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1979	80	Company	Price	Chg	Gross	Div	Yld	P.E.
99	60	Airsprung Group	66	—	6.7	10.2	—	3.9
50	25	Armitage & Rhodes	31	—	3.8	12.3	—	2.0
275	185	Bardon Hill	275	—	13.8	5.0	—	8.1
100	80	County Cars Pref	80	—	15.3	19.1	—	—
101	63	Deborah Ord	93	—	5.0	5.4	10.2	—
115	88	Frank Horsell	115	+1	7.9	6.9	7.1	—
129	98	Frederick Parker	101	—	12.8	12.7	4.6	—
156	102	George Blair	107	—	15.5	15.4	—	—
70	45	Jackson Group	69	—	5.2	7.5	9.1	—
153	108	James Burrough	108	—	7.2	6.7	9.5	—
300	242	Robert Jenkins	285	—	31.3	11.0	9.1	—
232	175	Torday Limited	222	—	14.3	6.4	5.8	—
34	114	Twinlock Ord	14	—	0.8	6.0	2.7	—
80	70	Twinlock 12 1/2 ULS	75	—	12.0	16.0	—	—
56	23	Unilock Holdings	48	—	2.6	5.4	10.2	—
50	45	Unilock Holdings New	45	—	—	—	9.6	—
99	42	Walter Alexander	93	—	4.4	4.7	6.2	—
200	136	W. S. Yeates	200	—	12.1	6.1	3.3	—

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

'Which?' way to solve your problem

People often have problems when goods they give up on them long after they have got them home, or a service does not seem quite as good as they were lead to believe.

If the first approach to the supplier does not turn out satisfactorily we tend to shrug our shoulders and forget about it. Ignorance of what to do next or the feeling that as David we do not really want to take on Goliath is usually behind this apathy. Professional legal advice would help but we tend to shy away from this because of the cost. Here the Consumers' Association can come to the rescue. Its Which? Personal Service plan is designed to lead consumers through the legal redress jungle—cheaply.

The service works on a fixed subscription charge basis of £12 a year. Once you have joined the service you can take your problems to them. Or if you already have one, tell them about it and join up.

The service covers the whole range of consumer problems. It will help when goods fall apart or break down almost immediately or if they do not actually do what they claim to. Help is also at hand if you feel you have been overcharged for a particular service or the standard of work is unsatisfactory.

On taking on your case, the service asks for all documents or correspondence on the

matter so far. From this its team of lawyers will be able to tell if you have a valid claim.

If you have, they will outline the action you should take and draft any letters you need to write. When you get a reply, they will then recommend any necessary further action.

In cases that need to go to the county court to be resolved, the pros and cons of your case will be fully explained and the pleadings will be prepared for you by the lawyers.

But the lawyers will not actually appear in court on your behalf. However, occasionally they might come along to give you moral support, if your case is heard in or around London. Limited finances prevent the service from extending this practice further afield.

You might be lucky and get your legal costs paid for you. If in the opinion of the Consumers' Association your case raises important matters of principle affecting consumers in general, it is prepared to foot the bill.

Usually the Consumers' Association likes to stay in the background, but it is willing to show its hand if necessary. "Experience in handling over 1,600 cases has shown that the most successful way of dealing with problems is for us to help members to take action themselves," says Beryl Johnson, Head of the advisory Services.

"But," she adds, "some cases are more likely to be solved by direct intervention, so we may consider that an approach by us to the parties concerned is likely to be more fruitful."

After its launch some seven years ago the service kept in the background for fear that the workload might overburden the service. Now it is confident after a painless testing period that it can expand smoothly.

It now boasts 35,000 members and a high success rate. About 80 per cent of its cases come to a satisfactory conclusion even though a number fall by the wayside due to the member's lack of stamina.

Although the service reserves the right to charge a supplementary fee over and above its £12, so far it has not had occasion to do so. This comes into play only if you make exceptionally heavy demands on the service.

This does not necessarily relate to the number of times you use the service in any one year, but more to the nature of the cases. For example, four or five easily resolved cases each year would not demand any extra fee, although an equal number of hefty time-consuming cases could well do so.

Sylvia Morris

Investor's week

A secondary oil fever

Buridan's Ass, we are told, was tethered between a pile of hay and a pile of water. Unable to decide whether it was more hungry or thirsty, it starved and died. We are told wrongly, of course. One school claims that the choice was between two identical haystacks.

So I should be allowed to point out that Jean Buridan (1300-1358) did not discourse on an ass, but on a dog. Never mind, you get the basic of the Aristotelian philosophy was on about. With the silly season just about upon us, will stockbrokers starve as we stumble through the summer?

Some nearly did this week as a slumbering stock market opened one eye to bet on secondary oils and Rhodesian bonds but otherwise slept, exhausted by the effort of weighing the pros and cons of company news and interest rates. The FT index fell from 443.6 to 436.5.

There is no doubting the fever in secondary oils. The control which is actually getting oil from the North Sea (Mussel Field) had more than 200,000 tons at its annual meeting on Friday. On one account the first quarter figures were listened to rapturously by at least 30 brokers and possibly 100 brokers' men.

There is also a lengthening list of instant experts on secondary oils. No broker worth his salt can afford to be without one such "expert". Institutions such as pension funds, unafraid of jockeying up huge sums of money for maybe years as well as private speculators are hungry for action.

Lasmo which probably employs fewer than 30 souls climbs higher and higher fuelled by guesses on a new find on the Andrew Field. But Lasmo now has a market capitalization of around £447m. GKN, for comparison, is slightly bigger.

There was also a burst of activity in Rhodesian bonds on hopes of an early settlement of the money owed by Zimbabwe on loans issued before UDI.

Otherwise... I was about to say nothing. But J. Sainsbury spurred on a remarkable 41 per cent in profits thanks to better margins from a bigger market share and moves into meat and fresh foods, while Marks & Spencer managed only a 7½ per cent rise to £174m.

Sears almost stood still while Whesoe in engineering went into losses. Nobody cared. What people want to know is

when minimum lending rate is going to fall? Broker Laing & Cruickshank bravely says in June. Many others demur. Apart from this they would like to know how company profits or the lack of them will fare now that an exceptional first quarter to this year recedes into the distance. At least profits reported in the brewery season now beginning should look good. So do prospects as more and dearer beer goes down more throats.

Meanwhile I see that medium and long gilt-edged are yielding little more than 14 per cent at a time when inflation is over 20 per cent with most City estimates seeing it still as 15 per cent until well into next year. No comfort for shares here.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
245p	182p	Bestobell	9p to 245p	Chmn cheerful
181p	127p	British Sugar	10p to 186p	Sugar at new price
635p	337p	Lasmo	58p to 633p	Hope of new oil find
252p	190p	Mothercare	8p to 242p	Yr's pit up 41 pc
930p	404p	Siebens	60p to 820p	Cash injection; share split; name change
219p	192p	Distillers	11p to 189p	Short time working fears
912p	628p	Guthrie	25p to 725p	Rubber price softens; still no bid
96p	79p	Lex Service	9p to 78p	Chmn warning on car registrations
96p	80p	Royal Bk Scotland	5p to 86p	Int figures disappoint
85p	50p	Whesoe	18p to 40p	First half net loss, no int div

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bucks, inflated currencies and over-exposed investment holdings. At Bank Julius Baer all portfolios are managed with a view to their long-term strength in a world of frequently topsy-turvy currencies, interest rates and stock markets.

Now that British investors are free from the restrictions of exchange controls, those with substantial funds should seriously consider allocating a proportion of their capital to Swiss management. At Bank Julius Baer we will be delighted to discuss such a move with you—and naturally we will expect to talk in the language of your choice. Contact Clifford Smith in London for a preliminary conversation about the Baer International Investment Service.

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Wall Street

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

مکتبہ اسلامیہ

Stock Exchange Prices

Full end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End, May 30. (Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9)
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80				1979-80			
High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price	High	Low	Company	Price
BRITISH FUNDS																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																			
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																			
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100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
LOCAL AUTHORITIES																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
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DOLLAR STOCKS																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
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BREWERS AND DISTILLERIES																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
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SHIPPING																			
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MINES																			
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OIL																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
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INSURANCE																			
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INVESTMENT TRUSTS																			
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PROPERTY																			
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RUBBER																			
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100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
TEA																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
MISCELLANEOUS																			
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00
100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00	100	98	British Fund	100.00

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing

How to make towelling
look seductive. This
simple sarong for beach
or bath is elasticated
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33in long £14.75 from
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12a Maddox Street,
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per initial. Post and
packing £1.25

Two new items from Mothercare which you might like to investigate. The first is a neat cupboard which can be fixed to the end of a cot, so that you have everything you need immediately to hand.

Designed to fit all standard panel-ended Mothercare cots and many similar cots, the cupboard has two side panels, two doors, and two shelves and is about 22in wide, 12in deep and 37in high. It comes in a white melamine finish to assemble yourself and costs £29.75.

The other good idea is a safety socket cover which fits into 13amp flat pin sockets when they are not in use, preventing exploring small fingers from poking into the holes. A pack of 6 costs 80p. Both items are now available at all branches of Mothercare.

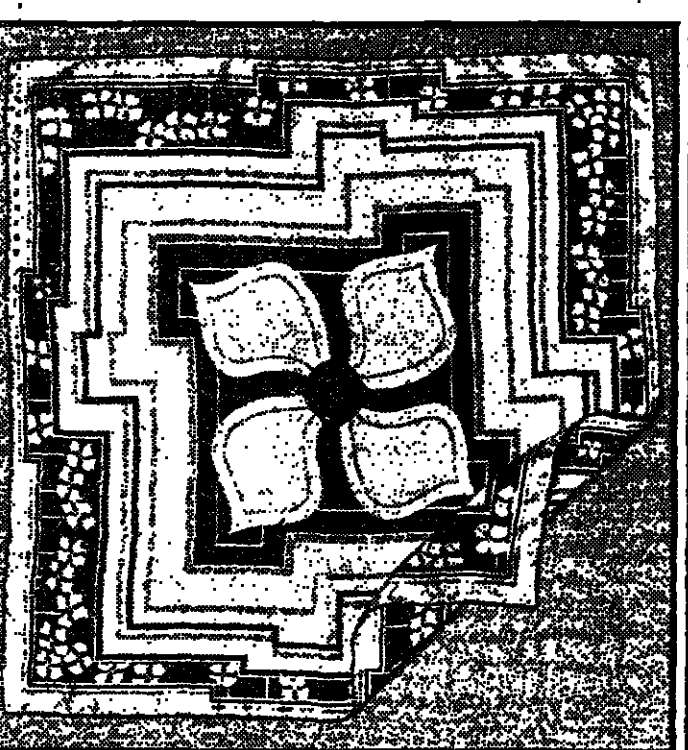
Each season he introduces about a dozen new designs, all "custom built" - they could never be mistaken for a piece cut out of a length of fabric. He has designed special scarves for many organizations, hotels, clubs and events, including De Beers, Henley Royal Regatta, the Royal Thames Yacht Club. He exports to several countries, including Canada, Bermuda, Iceland, Australia and New Zealand and he also produces the best souvenir scarf of London I have seen - a montage of London's landmarks - St Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Nelson's Column, Big Ben - in soft brown and grey line drawings on white silk.

The silk yarn comes from China but is woven and printed in Britain. Every scarf is hand rolled and there are two large squares, 36in at £15 and 50in at £12.50, a long scarf 9in wide at £7.50 and a mini scarf - a bit bigger than sweater scarves because they are too small to show the design when you tie them - at £5.

Richard Allan scarves are sold in many top department stores and I have never met a buyer who had the slightest difficulty in selling them against foreign imports. I have met one or two who were surprised that anything home-grown could be so popular. But then that's often the way - even with the Best of British.



Silk scarves and coal might not seem to have much in common, but when Richard Allan started his own business in 1962 he was working from his father-in-law's office, which was full of coal mining machinery. His first order was for £42 - and Jolly glad I was to get it", he says, in the sort of tone that implied he would have sold the National Coal Board for less. Today his is the only British name on a scarf with the cachet of a couture house. His style is quite distinctive, his colours superb, and the value he offers, against the temptations of imported silks, quite remarkable.

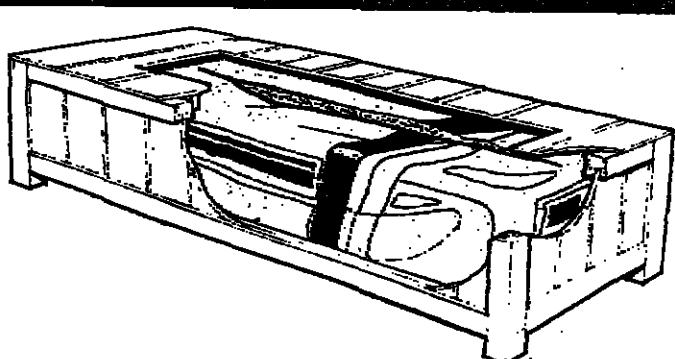


Pure silk scarf with a typical Richard Allan design of abstract flowers and irregular lines. In green, beige and cream; green, black and white; navy, pink and cream or black, red and white. 50in square £12.50. Selections of Richard Allan scarves are at Selfridges and Debenhams, and at Edinburgh, Ruchams, Birmingham, and Country Casuals, Cheltenham.

A group of children whose hearts are kept beating by pacemakers will help to stage a spectacular flower festival at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, from May 15 to 17 between 10 am and 8 pm. All the proceeds will go to the British Heart Foundation to finance research to help other children with heart abnormalities.

In charge of the children, the festival and about a quarter of a million flowers will be Margaret Ferguson, who organized the Queen's Jubilee flower festival in Westminster Cathedral in which 64 nations took part. This year she will use a new red rose called Pace-maker raised specially for the foundation by Harlequin.

The event will fascinate everyone interested in flowers and their arrangement. Tickets will be available at the door at £2 or in advance from the foundation at £1.50; pensioners half price, children under 12 free and a special rate for groups of 10 or over. Tickets and more information from the British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, London W1. 01-437 4862.



If grow bags are on your list of "How did we ever manage without them?" - like Clingfilm and kitchen paper and foil and bin liners - but are not top of your aesthetic pops, then you may be glad to know of a useful cover-up.

It is a hardwood framed box which is easily screwed together and is stained with a preservative white finish. It measures about 40 x 18 x 8in, large enough for the standard grow bag.

Called the Pamal grow bag container, it is as neat a way of hiding shapeless lumps of plastic as you are likely to find. It costs £24.50, plus £3.50 delivery, from Pamal, The Cottage, Sproxtton, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, LE14 4QS.

Most people buy sunglasses guide to the quality of the final product.

A cheap pair, for instance, may say they are Reactolite Rapide on the tag but if the frames say they are made in Japan the actual glass will not be as tough as that in the pair made in England. This also applies to many European frames.

The glass in the British frames will be made to optical standards and is heat toughened to industrial levels of safety. The Japanese and European are "sagged", or heated until the lens curves. This produces distortion which has to be eliminated by making the glass extremely thin. In its turn the glass then has to be chemically roughened, but this protects the fingers of the people making the glasses rather than the eyes of the wearer.

Why bother about toughened glass? Jack Davey, senior lecturer in the department of optometry at London's City University, has no doubts about the advantages. He cites the example of a coach driver whose windshield collapsed on him. His face was lacerated but the lenses in his sunglasses were unbroken, although the frame snapped at the bridge.

"I don't feel happy about driving fast", says Mr Davey, "unless I have something protective in front of my eyes. Even the garden is a hazardous place and sun spectacles - not necessarily toughened ones - can prevent you from poking a cane, or a branch into your eye."

The glass produced by these companies, however, is used in various ways by the makers of the actual sunglasses. A look inside the frames will be a

Mr Davey is particularly concerned about the misleading labels attached to sunglasses whose glass is nowhere near the British standard. Even the American standard of impact resistance is much lower. All Zeiss sunglasses are ground and polished to high ophthalmic standards, but some German glass is labelled Class 1, which implies top quality, but is in fact measured by a standard which does not approach the British one.

"Top optical quality" is another misnomer and the British Standards committee, of which Mr Davey is a member, is now trying to decide on a standard which will give the sunglasses buyer who does not need a corrective lens the same ophthalmic quality as the prescription lens customer.

Apart from the safety factor, the other main consideration is whether you prefer your photochromic sunglasses to be slightly tinted in their unactivated state or whether you like them to be "fully clearing" like Reactolite Rapide, which starts clear and becomes dark grey or, in their newest form, dark brown.

The advantage to drivers is obvious, but if you are particularly sensitive to light, or if you are buying for glamour, then the very light glass, which looks like an ordinary spectacle out of the sun, may not appeal. Tinted glass is certainly more attractive and possibly more restful to sensitive eyes.

In some purely subjective

and unscientific tests I did last year on a range of photochromic sunglasses I found Ray Ban's Ambermatic the most restful in glaring light. Indeed these are recommended for skiing as they also change colour according to the light and temperature. Ray Ban have now brought out a new lens tinted to the soft green which is almost their trademark, and which combines the advantages of strength, tint and fast reaction to sunlight.

A point to remember about any sunglasses is that they should not be worn as an affectation on cloudy days or indoors as this could make your eyes unnaturally light sensitive, and they should never be worn when driving at night.

Remember that photochromic lenses darken more quickly than they lighten and work less effectively indoors and in cars, where there is less natural light. Some work better in cooler conditions than in heat.

From a purely fashion point of view, Oliver Goldsmith are always in the lead and all their sunglasses are well made. Foster Grant are not always so well finished but they have an attractive fashion range, as do Samco. In fact I wore my Samco and my Burberry on the QE2 recently and was staggered to be asked for my autograph, so you can see that the image was right, even though the startled recipient is probably still trying to work out why Jane Fonda looks so different from the screen.

Right: A selection of photochromic sunglasses from £5 to £4.99.

From the top:
● Zeiss Umbramatic with tinted glass and acetate frames, shading from brown to beige. £55 from Selfridges. Style 1078.
● Ray Ban's new green tinted glass in a Unisex driving style with gilt metal frames. £41.95 from Selfridges. Style 907707.

Other Ray Ban stockists include Kendal Milne, Manchester, and Ruchams, Birmingham.
● Samco's Reactolite Rapide Style 632-687 with pearl-to-beige acetate frames, £14.99 from a selection at branches of W. H. Smith, Burtons, Dorothy Perkins and Top Shop at Peter Robinson, Oxford Circus, London W1.

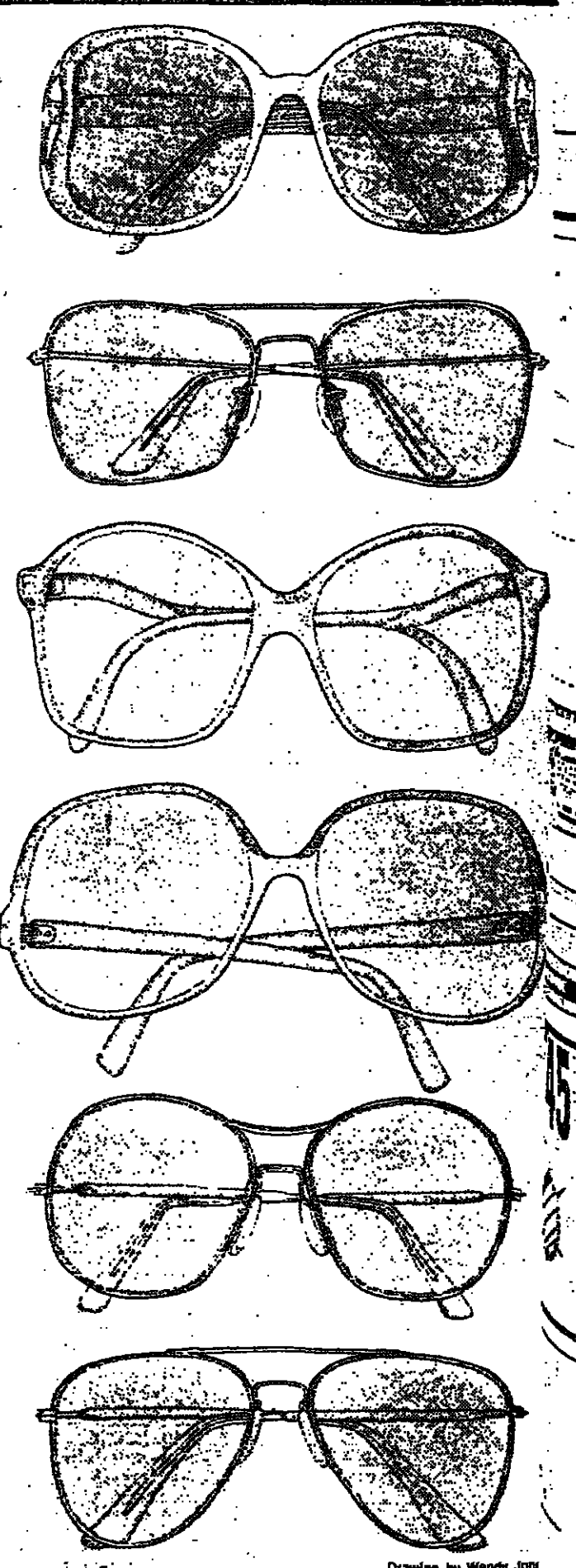
● Foster Grant's Sunstive glass with a gradient tint, shading from brown at the top to clear at the bottom with acetate frames in green and smoke grey. £12.95 from a selection at Woolworths, Boots and Debenhams. Style P1377.

● Boots Sunstive glass with a beige tint. Metal frames, made in Italy, in gilt, shading to blue-green on the outer rims. £7.99 from larger Boots branches. Style WWSL.

● Keynote sunglasses with beige tinted Sunstive glass in chrome frames, made in Italy. £4.99 from all Littlewoods.



Luggage has discovered the wheel in a big way. Grips as well as suitcases are now pull-along, and this Jersey Wheelbag by Samsonite has a carrying and a towing grip. In PVC, approximately 19 x 12 x 22in in mid-brown, beige, deep brown or black, £80 from Harrods, D. H. Evans, and (brown only) Barfars of Kensington and Army and Navy, Victoria and Guildford. Also at Fenwick, Newcastle, James Howell, Cardiff, Dingles, Plymouth. Also in nylon at the same price.



Drawing by Wendy Jones

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- ENTERTAINMENT
- FLAT SHARING
- LEGAL ADVERTISING
- LEGAL ADVERTISING
- MOTOR CARS
- POSTAL SHOPPING
- PROPERTY
- RENTALS
- SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS
- SITUATIONS WANTED
- WANTED

Box Numbers should be addressed to the Times, 1, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tick:

- PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
- APPOINTMENTS
- PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
- PERSONAL TRADE

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, either through cancellations or alterations, tick: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, ext. 7180.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephone 01-837 1234 (ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one correction. An incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS

Attention to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

BIRTHS

ALEXANDER—On April 28th, 1980 at Stirling to Ellen (nee McCall) and Michael, a son, Patrick Alexander. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

BENSON—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Benson and Mr. Benson, a son, James Benson. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

DIBBEN—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Diben and Mr. Diben, a son, James Diben. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

ELKS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Elks and Mr. Elks, a son, James Elks. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

FOYLES—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Foyles and Mr. Foyles, a son, James Foyles. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

BIRTHS

GOUGH—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Gough and Mr. Gough, a son, James Gough. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

MILLER—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Miller and Mr. Miller, a son, James Miller. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

MORRIS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Morris and Mr. Morris, a son, James Morris. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

ROSE—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Rose and Mr. Rose, a son, James Rose. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

SMITH—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Smith and Mr. Smith, a son, James Smith. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

BIRTHDAYS

JOHN FRANCIS COMPTON—Born May 10, 1980. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Compton. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

JOHN FRANCIS COMPTON—Born May 10, 1980. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Compton. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

JOHN FRANCIS COMPTON—Born May 10, 1980. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Compton. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

MARRIAGES

DOUGLAS THOMPSON—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Thompson, a son, James Douglas. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

DOUGLAS THOMPSON—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Thompson, a son, James Douglas. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

DEATHS

BAIDMAN—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Baidman and Mr. Baidman, a son, James Baidman. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

BAIDMAN—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Baidman and Mr. Baidman, a son, James Baidman. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

BAIDMAN—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Baidman and Mr. Baidman, a son, James Baidman. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

IN MEMORIAM

NICHOLLS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Nicholls and Mr. Nicholls, a son, James Nicholls. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

NICHOLLS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Nicholls and Mr. Nicholls, a son, James Nicholls. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

NICHOLLS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Nicholls and Mr. Nicholls, a son, James Nicholls. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

DEATHS

COSTE—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Coste and Mr. Coste, a son, James Coste. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

COSTE—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Coste and Mr. Coste, a son, James Coste. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

COSTE—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Coste and Mr. Coste, a son, James Coste. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Announcements and Mr. Announcements, a son, James Announcements. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Announcements and Mr. Announcements, a son, James Announcements. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

WINE AND DINE

WINE AND DINE—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Wine and Dine and Mr. Wine and Dine, a son, James Wine and Dine. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

WINE AND DINE—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Wine and Dine and Mr. Wine and Dine, a son, James Wine and Dine. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

YACHTS AND BOATS

YACHTS AND BOATS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Yachts and Boats and Mr. Yachts and Boats, a son, James Yachts and Boats. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

YACHTS AND BOATS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Yachts and Boats and Mr. Yachts and Boats, a son, James Yachts and Boats. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

SEASONAL SALES

SEASONAL SALES—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Seasonal Sales and Mr. Seasonal Sales, a son, James Seasonal Sales. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

SEASONAL SALES—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Seasonal Sales and Mr. Seasonal Sales, a son, James Seasonal Sales. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 5

IN MEMORIAM

NOEL—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Noel and Mr. Noel, a son, James Noel. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

NOEL—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Noel and Mr. Noel, a son, James Noel. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS—On May 7th, 1980 at Stirling to Mrs. Forthcoming Events and Mr. Forthcoming Events, a son, James Forthcoming Events. A brother for Lisa Elizabeth.

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WEYMOUTH

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SOMEBODY SPECIAL

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SHORT LETS

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ACADEMIC COUPLES

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FAIRWAYS APARTMENTS

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WOMEN'S CLUBS

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LOW COST TRAVEL NO FUEL SURCHARGES

GERMANY from £44.00
BARCELONA from £44.00
PALMA from £44.00
ALICANTE from £44.00
VENICE from £44.00
BARCELONA from £44.00
MUNICH from £44.00
PARIS from £44.00
ROME from £44.00
ATHENS from £44.00
ISTANBUL from £44.00
TAHITI from £44.00
MAURITIUS from £44.00
SEYCHELLES from £44.00
REUNION from £44.00
MADEIRA from £44.00
AZORES from £44.00
CANARY ISLANDS from £44.00
BALEARS from £44.00
CORSIKA from £44.00
MONACO from £44.00
ANDORRA from £44.00
SPAIN from £44.00
FRANCE from £44.00
ITALY from £44.00
GREECE from £44.00
TURKEY from £44.00
EGYPT from £44.00
LIBYA from £44.00
ALGERIA from £44.00
TUNISIA from £44.00
MOROCCO from £44.00
MAURITANIA from £44.00
SENEGAL from £44.00
GUINEA from £44.00
SIERRA LEONE from £44.00
LIBERIA from £44.00
IVORY COAST from £44.00
GHANA from £44.00
TOGO from £44.00
BENIN from £44.00